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OF THE

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress

Statutes of the Inter-American Peace Committee

Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

Special Meetings in Panama to Commemorate the Bolivarian Congress of 1826

First Meeting of the Technical Advisory Council of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

GENERAL SECRETARIAT · PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSÉ A. MORA, *Secretary General*

WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Secretary General*

THE Organization of American States, whose origins date back to the First International Conference of American States (Washington, 1889–90), is founded upon the Charter signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States on April 30, 1948.

The following American states are members of the Organization: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

By the Charter, which became effective on December 13, 1951, the American states established the international organization that they had developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote their solidarity, strengthen their collaboration, and defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. Within the United Nations, the Organization is a regional agency.

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of the Inter-American Conference; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Council; the Pan American Union; the Specialized Conferences; and the Specialized Organizations.

The Inter-American Conference is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It decides the general action and policy of the Organization, determines the structure and functions of its organs, and has the authority to consider any matter relating to friendly relations among the American states.

The Council of the Organization, which functions at Washington, the seat of the Pan American Union, is composed of one Representative of each member state, appointed by the respective government, with the rank of Ambassador. Each Representative has the right to one vote, and decisions are taken by a majority vote, except when otherwise expressly provided for. The Council takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matter referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It may serve provisionally as the Organ of Consultation, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and it has special functions in the peaceful solution of controversies, under the provisions of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. It elects the Secretary General of the Organization and the Assistant Secretary General, who is Secretary of the Council.

The Council takes action itself or acts through its three technical organs: the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council. The first of these Councils functions at the Pan American Union and the other two meet, when convened by the Council of the Organization, at places chosen by themselves.

The Pan American Union is the permanent central organ and General Secretariat of the Organization. It was founded on April 14, 1890, as the First International Conference of American States, and this date is celebrated annually as Pan American Day.

By reason of resolutions adopted at various International Conferences of American States, the Pan American Union has been expanding its inter-American cooperative activities in the economic, social, juridical, and cultural fields. Its technical and administrative offices are grouped in the following four Departments: Economic and Social Affairs; International Law; Cultural Affairs; and Administrative Affairs. The Directors of the first three Departments serve as the Executive Secretaries of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American Cultural Council, respectively.

As General Secretariat of the Organization, the Pan American Union also performs the following functions: advising the Council and its organs in the preparation of programs and regulations for the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the Specialized Conferences; placing, to the extent of its ability, at the disposal of the government of the country where such a conference is to be held, the technical aid and personnel that such government requests; serving as custodian of the documents and archives of the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and, in so far as possible, the Specialized Conferences; serving as depository of the instruments of ratification of inter-American agreements; submitting to the Council an annual report on the activities of the Organization; and submitting to each Inter-American Conference a report on the work accomplished by the organs of the Organization since the previous Conference. The Secretary General participates with voice but without vote, in the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Specialized Conferences, and the meetings of the Council and its organs.

The American states contribute to the maintenance of the Pan American Union through annual quotas assigned on bases determined by the Council of the Organization.

Annals of the Organization of American States

Editor: Fernando Hazera

Research Assistant: Maryjo S. Carlson

The Pan American Union, in order to disseminate as widely as possible the activities of the Organization of American States, began in 1949 the publication of the ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. It hopes in this way to further the purposes of the Charter of the Organization, which was signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States and embodies all the doctrines and principles that govern harmonious relations between the nations of America.

This quarterly publication, which is issued in separate English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese editions, contains texts of official documents signed at the Inter-American Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States and decides its general action and policy; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which considers problems of an urgent nature of common interest to the American states; the Council, which takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matters referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Pan American Union, which is the central and permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization; the Specialized Conferences, which deal with special technical matters or develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation; and the Specialized Organizations, which are the intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American states. An analytical index of the ANNALS will be published each year to facilitate its use as a reference work. The publication is also included in the *International Index to Periodicals.*

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[1] *See also* pp. 204–205.

[2] Resolutions 18/56 through 26/56 of this Council.

The Council

New Members

Teodoro Alvarado Garaicoa, Representative of Ecuador.—At the meeting of June 6, 1956, the Council of the Organization of American States extended a cordial welcome to the new representative from Ecuador, Ambassador Teodoro Alvarado Garaicoa.

Dr. Alvarado Garaicoa was born in Guayaquil, Ecuador, March 2, 1903. He studied at the University of Guayaquil, where he received a degree in Social and Political Science, and was awarded a doctorate in Jurisprudence.

He has held high positions in the foreign service of his country, such as Minister Counselor of the Embassy of Ecuador in Washington, D. C., and of the Delegation to the Council of the OAS. He has also represented his country at several inter-American conferences and occupied a number of posts in the municipal and provincial government of the Province of Guayas. He has served in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of Ecuador as a representative of Guayas. He was for several years a member of the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs and was Minister of Foreign Affairs from September 1952 to July 1953.

He is the author of *El Imperialismo y la Democracia a través de la Doctrina de Monroe* (Imperialism and Democracy in the light of the Monroe Doctrine), *Principios Normativos del Derecho Internacional Público* (Guiding Principals of Public International Law), *La Doctrina Internacional de Franklin D. Roosevelt* (The International Doctrine of Franklin D. Roosevelt), and *Sinopsis del Derecho Territorial Ecuatoriano* (Synopsis of Ecuadorian Territorial Law).

Ambassador Alvarado Garaicoa is a member of many national and international societies, among them the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, the American Society of International Law, of Washington, and the Association pour le Développement du Droit International (Association for the Development of International Law), with headquarters at The Hague.

José T. Barón, Representative of Cuba.—At the meeting of June 15, 1956, the Chairman of the Council presented a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, designating Dr. José T. Barón as that country's representative on the Council of the Organization of American States.

Dr. Barón is a long-time and valued member of the Washington diplomatic corps, having been appointed Second Secretary of the Cuban Legation in 1919. When the mission was raised to an Embassy in 1922, he remained, with the rank of First Secretary. He was promoted to Minister Counselor in 1929 and continued in that capacity until 1948, acting as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* on several occasions. In January 1949, he was appointed Alternate Representative on the Council of the OAS, in which post he was promoted successively to Minister Plenipotentiary and to Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. From 1949 to 1951 he was also Alternate Representative on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. He has represented his country at many international meetings.

Dr. Barón was born in Havana and received his early education in that city. He studied law at the University of Havana, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in 1911. Prior to his entry in the Foreign Service of Cuba he held posts in the Cuban ministries of Government, Agri-

culture, Commerce and Labor, and served as Secretary to the Vice President of the Republic.

Activities of the Council during the second four months of 1956[1]

MEETING COMMEMORATING THE CONGRESS OF PANAMA OF 1826.—In accordance with a proposal[2] made to the Council on April 2, 1956, the Council, on May 2, decided to hold a meeting in Panama commemorating the Congress of Panama of 1826 and authorized the General Committee to consult with the Government of Panama as to the date of the meeting. Subsequently, President Ricardo Arias Espinosa of Panama informed the Council that he had invited the Chiefs of State of the American Republics to a meeting in Panama to be held concurrently with the Commemorative Meeting of the Council.

On May 28, the Council approved a program submitted by the General Committee, coordinating the ceremonies of the Council's meeting with those of the meeting of the American Presidents. The Council also agreed that the Commemorative Meeting would be held June 22–26.

On June 15, the Council noted that the Government of Panama had postponed the meeting of the American Presidents "Because of the unexpected and very lamentable illness of Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States. . . ." In view of this, and in consideration of "the significance to the Organization of American States and the greater importance that would be given to the Commemoration by linking the two acts—the Meeting of Presidents and the Commemorative Meeting of the Council . . .", a resolution was passed by the Council to postpone the Commemorative Meeting. In the same resolution the General Committee was authorized to consult with the Government of Panama and recommend to the Council a new date for the Commemorative Meeting. Consequently, on June 27 the Council decided that the Commemorative Meeting would be held July 18–22, with the program previously approved on May 28.

In the course of the preparations for the two meetings the Council received a draft declaration proposed by the Government of Panama for the signatures of the Chiefs of State of the American Republics. The Council was requested to receive and coordinate the observations of the governments regarding this draft declaration in order to arrive at a text that would be acceptable to the American Presidents. The General Committee was authorized to carry out these functions and to submit a revised text incorporating the observations of the governments. On July 11, the Council studied the report of the General Committee on this matter and agreed to transmit the revised draft "Declaration of Panama" to the Chiefs of State of the American Republics.

* * * * *

The Special Meeting of the Council of the Organization of American States commemorating the Congress of Panama of 1826 was formally opened, in Panama City, on the morning of July 18, 1956, in the Salón Bolívar, where the Congress of Panama met in 1826. The 21 Council members of the Organization of American States and the Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General of the Organization were welcomed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama, Alberto A. Boyd. Ambassador César Tulio Delgado, Representative of Colombia and Chairman of the Council, spoke on behalf of his fellow Council members in response to Mr. Boyd's welcome.

During this session a bronze plaque, presented by the Council, was unveiled. The plaque bears the inscription "Sesión Conmemorativa del Consejo de la Organización de los Estados Americanos en Homenaje al

[1] *See also* pp. 204-205.
[2] *Annals*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 107-108.

Congreso de Panamá de 1826 convocado por el Libertador Simón Bolívar. Julio 18–22 de 1956" (Commemorative Meeting of the Council of the Organization of American States in honor of the Congress of Panama of 1826 convoked by the Liberator Simón Bolívar. July 18–22, 1956). The plaque also carries the names of the Representatives on the Council.

The Meeting was recessed to give the Council an opportunity to place a floral offering at the Bolívar Monument. Following this ceremony the members of the Council and their wives were guests at a luncheon given in their honor by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Boyd.

The Commemorative Meeting was reconvened in the afternoon in the Salón Bella Vista, of the Hotel El Panamá, at which time addresses were delivered by the Representatives of Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, the United States, and Brazil.

In the evening the members of the Council and their wives were honored at a reception given by the President of Panama and Mrs. Arias.

The Commemorative Meeting was continued on the morning of July 19, in the Salón Bella Vista, where the Council was addressed by the Representatives of Paraguay, Venezuela, Haiti, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, and Panama. Following the speeches the meeting was recessed and the Council members and their wives entertained at a luncheon in honor of President and Mrs. Arias.

When the Council reconvened in the afternoon speeches were delivered by the Representatives of Costa Rica, Argentina, Ecuador, and Cuba, the Acting Representative of Uruguay, the Alternate Representative of Honduras, and the Secretary General of the OAS.

On the morning of July 22, the Meeting of the Presidents of the American Republics took place in the Salón Bolívar, attended by Presidents Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, of Argentina; Juscelino Kubitschek, of Brazil; Carlos Ibáñez del Campo, of Chile; José Figueres Ferrer, of Costa Rica; Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, of Cuba; Héctor Bienvenido Trujillo Molina, of the Dominican Republic; José María Velasco Ibarra, of Ecuador; Carlos Castillo Armas, of Guatemala; Paul E. Magloire, of Haiti; Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, of Mexico; Anastacio Somoza García, of Nicaragua; Ricargo Manuel Arias Espinosa, of Panama; Alfredo Stroessner, of Paraguay; Dwight D. Eisenhower, of the United States; Alberto F. Zubiría, of Uruguay; Marcos Pérez Jiménez, of Venezuela; and Presidents-elect Hernán Siles Zuazo, of Bolivia; José María Lemus, of El Salvador; Ernesto de la Guardia, of Panama; and Manuel Prado, of Peru. The members of the Council of the OAS were also present at the Meeting.

At this Meeting of the Presidents the Declaration of Panama was read and the Presidents of the American republics signed the document. The Declaration is printed below.

Declaration of Panama

We, the Presidents of the American Republics, commemorating in the historic City of Panama the Assembly of Plenipotentiaries of the American States of 1826, convoked by the Liberator Simón Bolívar, which constituted the first collective manifestation of Pan Americanism; and recognizing the continuing validity of the ideals which inspired the precursors of continental solidarity, subscribe to the following Declaration:

1. The destiny of America is to create a civilization that will give tangible meaning to the concept of human liberty, to the principle that the State is the servant of man and not his master, to the faith that man will reach ever greater heights in his spiritual and material development and to the proposition that all nations can live together in peace and dignity.

2. The full realization of the destiny of America is inseparable from the economic and social development of its peoples and therefore makes necessary the intensification of national and inter-American cooperative efforts to seek the solution

of economic problems and to raise the standards of living of the Continent.

3. The accomplishments of the Organization of American States, an assurance of peace among the Member States and security for the Continent, demonstrate how much can be achieved in the various fields of international endeavor through a loyal cooperation among sovereign nations, and move us to strengthen the inter-American organizations and their activities.

4. In a world in which the dignity of the individual, his fundamental rights and the spiritual values of mankind are seriously threatened by totalitarian forces, alien to the tradition of our peoples and their institutions, America holds steadfastly to its historic mission: to be a bulwark of human liberty and national independence.

5. An America united, strong, and benevolent will not only promote the well-being of the Continent but contribute toward achieving for the whole world the benefits of a peace based on justice and freedom, in which all peoples, without distinction as to race or creed, can work with dignity and with confidence in the future.

With the completion of the ceremonies of the Presidents' Meeting the members of the Council accompanied the Presidents to the Bolívar Monument where a floral offering from the Presidents was placed.

The final session of the Commemorative Meeting of the Council was convened in the Salón Bolívar on the afternoon of July 22, with the Presidents of the American Republics as guests of honor.

Addresses were made by the President of Panama and the Chairman of the Council.

STATUTES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE.—August 5, 1955, the Council transmitted to the governments a set of preliminary draft Statutes of the Inter-American Peace Committee, drawn up by its Committee on Juridical-Political Matters pursuant to Resolution CII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference.[3]

The Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, and the United States presented written observations on the preliminary draft, which were referred to the Committee on Juridical-Political Matters. In various meetings, the committee carefully considered these observations, as well as the comments made verbally by several of its members, and prepared a new text, which was submitted to the Council for final approval, together with a report[4] dated February 6, 1956.

The Council considered the proposed text, and changed several articles, during its meetings of February 15, March 7, April 19 and 23, and May 2 and 9, 1956. On the latter date, the document was approved *in toto*. The text of the Statutes is given below.

STATUTES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE

I. COMPETENCE

ARTICLE 1. The Inter-American Peace Committee shall keep constant vigilance, within the scope of its authority, to ensure that states between which any dispute or controversy exists will solve it as quickly as possible, to which end it shall suggest measures and steps conducive to a settlement, and it shall at all times respect the methods or procedures agreed upon by the Parties.

ARTICLE 2. Any state directly concerned in a dispute or controversy with another American state may request the Committee to take action, but the Committee, once the provisions of Articles 15 and 16 of these Statutes have been complied with, shall take up the case only with the prior consent of the Parties and when no other procedure for its pacific settlement is in progress.

II. MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE 3. The Committee is composed of five member states designated by the governments, through the Council of the Organization of American States, to serve for a five-year period.

ARTICLE 4. No member state may be re-elected to membership on the Committee at the conclusion of its term, nor shall it be permitted to serve again until at least one year has elapsed.

ARTICLE 5. One member state of the Committee shall be replaced each year. To this end, the governments shall each year designate, through the Council of the Organization of American

[3] *Annals*, Vol. VII, No. 3, pp. 169–70.

[4] Document C-i-294-E (Rev. 2), Pan American Union, May 9, 1956.

States, the state that is to replace the outgoing member.

ARTICLE 6. If the term of a member of the Committee expires while the Committee is acting on a specific case, the term of that member shall be automatically extended, but only insofar as that particular case is concerned, and shall terminate upon the completion of the aforesaid case, without prejudice to the procedure set forth in the preceding article.

ARTICLE 7. The representatives of the member states of the Committee shall be designated by their respective governments and may be the same representatives that are accredited to the Council of the Organization of American States.

ARTICLE 8. The respective governments shall designate an alternate representative to replace the representative in the absence of the latter or when he is otherwise prevented from serving.

ARTICLE 9. The Committee shall be notified, through the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, of the appointments mentioned in the two preceding articles.

ARTICLE 10. No state that is a member of the Committee may act in that capacity when it is an interested party in a dispute or controversy in which the Committee has been requested to take action.

ARTICLE 11. In cases of the kind mentioned in the preceding article, the Committee shall, without prejudice to its taking action with a legal quorum, request the Council of the Organization of American States to designate as soon as possible, as a substitute, another state whose representative shall act exclusively in connection with the aforesaid dispute or controversy.

III. CHAIRMANSHIP

ARTICLE 12. The chairmanship of the Committee shall rotate and a new Chairman shall be elected each year.

ARTICLE 13. In the absence of the Chairman, his functions shall be exercised temporarily by the representative with the longest period of service on the Committee.

IV. SEAT

ARTICLE 14. The Committee shall have its seat in the city of Washington, but may meet outside that city when it deems it necessary.

V. PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 15. When a state that is directly concerned in a dispute or controversy requests the Committee to take action, the Committee shall first consult the other Party or Parties thereto as to whether they consent to the Committee's taking action in the case.

ARTICLE 16. In the consultation referred to in the preceding article, the Committee shall offer its services, pursuant to its mandate and in accordance with the nature of its functions.

ARTICLE 17. If the replies received are in the affirmative, the Committee shall take up the case immediately. If the replies are in the negative, it shall refrain from doing so, confining itself to carrying out the provisions of Articles 18 and 22 of these Statutes.

ARTICLE 18. Both the communications mentioned in the three preceding articles and the replies received by the Committee shall be transmitted to the governments of the member states of the Organization of American States, through their respective representatives on the Council.

ARTICLE 19. When the Parties appear before the Committee, they shall be represented by delegates especially accredited for that purpose, who may be accompanied by advisers.

ARTICLE 20. For the Committee to hold a meeting, at least three of its members must be present.

ARTICLE 21. Likewise, decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a vote of at least three of its members.

ARTICLE 22. In each case the Committee shall duly inform the Council of the Organization of American States, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the Inter-American Conference of its activities and the result of its efforts. In accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Committee shall also keep the Security Council of the United Nations informed of its activities.

VI. SECRETARIAT AND EXPENSES

ARTICLE 23. The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States shall provide the secretariat services and working facilities required for the functioning of the Committee.

ARTICLE 24. Any expenses incurred by the Committee as the result of its activities in a dispute or controversy shall be defrayed by the Parties thereto. The Pan American Union shall, whenever necessary, advance the funds required to meet such expenses.

ARTICLE 25. Any member state of the Organization of American States, or the Inter-American Peace Committee itself, may propose amendments to these Statutes for consideration by the Inter-American Conference.

TRANSITORY ARTICLE

To determine the initial membership of the Committee on the basis of these Statutes and to permit the change in membership provided for in Article 5, the governments shall designate, through the Council of the Organization of American States, five states to serve for terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively. This designation shall be made within 90 days from the time these Statutes are approved by the Council. The term to be served by each state shall be decided by lot in the Council of the Organization of American States. The present members shall continue to serve until the new members of the Committee are designated.

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.—In accordance with the transitory article of the Statutes of the Inter-American Peace Committee, the election of member states of the Committee took place at the Council's meeting of August 6, 1956. The result of the voting was as follows: for a five-year term, Mexico; four years, the United States; three years, Brazil; two years, Argentina; and one year, Cuba.

OPENING DATE OF THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.[5]—At the meeting of August 6, 1956, the Council of the Organization considered a report[6] from the Committee on Inter-American Conferences regarding the date for the Economic Conference of the OAS, to be held in Buenos Aires. The committee reported that it had been informed by the Argentine representative on the Council that the Government of Argentina considered the second half of August 1957 as the best time for the convoking of the Economic Conference. In view of this the committee submitted a draft resolution, which was approved, and which reads as follows:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING SEEN:

The report on the date of the Economic Conference of the Organization of American States, submitted by the Committee on Inter-American Conferences,

RESOLVES:

1. To set August 15, 1957, as the opening date of the Economic Conference of the Organization of American States, to be held in Buenos Aires.

2. To transmit this resolution to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council so that the latter may prepare the agenda and regulations of the Economic Conference, in accordance with the standards established for Specialized Conferences; and so that it may also prepare the basic documents for the said Conference.

DRAFT CONVENTION ON EXTRADITION.—At its Third Meeting, held in Mexico City from January 17 to February 4, 1956, the Inter-American Council of Jurists considered, and approved with slight changes, a Draft Convention on Extradition,[7] drawn up by the Inter-American Juridical Committee pursuant to Resolution CVII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

In accordance with Resolution CVII, the Council of Jurists transmitted the document to the Council of the Organization so that the latter might consult the governments of the member states "regarding the draft and the suitability of, and the appropriate opportunity for, opening that instrument to their signature."

Accordingly, the Council of the Organization, after considering a report[8] of its Committee on Juridical-Political Matters, adopted the following resolution at its meeting of May 16, 1956:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING SEEN:

The report on the Draft Convention on Extradition submitted by the Committee on Juridical-Political Matters,

RESOLVES:

To transmit to the governments of the member states of the Organization of American States the Draft Convention on Extradition approved by the Inter-American Council of Jurists at its Third Meeting, with the request that they send to the

[5] For earlier information regarding the preparations for this conference, see *Annals*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 109-11.

[6] Document C-i-310-E, Pan American Union, August 6, 1956.

[7] *Annals*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 126-28.

[8] Document C-i-303-E (Rev. 1), Pan American Union, May 16, 1956.

Pan American Union, prior to September 15, 1956, any observations thereon they deem pertinent and that, at the same time, they state their opinion as to the suitability of, and appropriate opportunity for, opening this instrument to the aforesaid governments for signature.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE COUNCIL.[9]—On June 28, 1956, the Council of the Organization, after considering a report[10] of the Committee on Regulations of the Council and the Pan American Union, amended Articles 48, 57, and 58 of its Regulations. The amended text of those articles is as follows:

ARTICLE 48. Within two weeks after the election of the Chairman of the Council, the members of the permanent committees shall be appointed, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 57 and 59. The members of the said committee may be reappointed.

ARTICLE 57. The General Committee shall be composed of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council and the chairmen or the vice chairmen (when serving as chairman) of the permanent and special committees. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council shall be the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the committee. The Chairman of the General Committee shall invite the former Chairmen of the Council who are members of the latter to participate, with voice but without vote, in the deliberations of the General Committee.

ARTICLE 58. The General Committee has the following duties:

a. To receive from the Secretary General the credentials of Representatives and report thereon;

b. To collaborate in coordinating the work of the Council and its committees;

c. To study, at the request of the Council, the Chairman of the Council, or the Secretary General, such special problems as arise in regard to organization or procedure;

d. In agreement with the Chairman of the Council, to arrange for protocolary meetings to be held; and

e. To perform such other duties as shall, by reason of the nature of the committee, be entrusted to it by the Council.

VISIT FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.—On May 1, 1956, the Council of the Organization held a protocolary meeting in honor of Dr. João B. M. Goulart, Vice President of Brazil, who was making an official visit in Washington, D. C. Vice President Goulart was welcomed by Ambassador César Tulio Delgado, Chairman of the Council, on behalf of the members of the Council.

DEATH OF CARLOS IZAGUIRRE, REPRESENTATIVE OF HONDURAS.—The Council of the Organization was saddened to learn of the death of Ambassador Carlos Izaguirre, Representative of Honduras, which occurred on July 18, 1956. On the morning of July 19, at the third session of the Panama Commemorative Meeting, the Council expressed its sorrow at the loss of their colleague and approved a resolution of condolence to the Government of Honduras and the widow of Ambassador Izaguirre. The members of the Council then observed a minute of silence in honor of the late Ambassador. The text of the resolution is as follows:

The Council of the Organization of American States,

HAVING LEARNED, with deep sorrow, that His Excellency Dr. Carlos Izaguirre, Ambassador, Representative of Honduras, passed away yesterday in the city of Washington; and

BEARING IN MIND that Ambassador Izaguirre's service on the Council of the OAS was characterized by devotion to the purposes and activities of the Organization,

RESOLVES:

1. To express profound grief at the death of Ambassador Carlos Izaguirre.

2. To observe a minute's silence in tribute to his memory.

3. To transmit the text of this resolution to the Government of Honduras and to Mrs. Margarita Romero de Izaguirre, widow of the deceased.

[9] The Regulations of the Council of the Organization, as approved by the Council on July 16, 1952 (87 articles), may be found in *Annals*, Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 229–36. Articles 22 and 25 were amended on April 1, 1953 (Vol. V, No. 2, p. 116); and Articles 56 and 57, January 25, 1954, at which time a new article, numbered 62-a was also adopted (Vol. VI, No. 2, p. 98). The changes in Articles 48, 57, and 58, adopted on June 28, 1956, are presented above. It should be noted that the new Article 62-a, previously mentioned, was later published as Article 63. Consequently, the articles originally numbered 63 to 87 are now Articles 64 to 88, respectively.

[10] Document C-i-308-E (Rev. 1), Pan American Union, June 28, 1956.

Organs of the Council

Inter-American Economic and Social Council[1]

SEAT AND DATE OF THE FIRST INTER-AMERICAN TECHNICAL MEETING ON HOUSING AND PLANNING.—In accordance with the terms of Resolution 15/56 of April 12, 1956,[2] the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council submitted to that Council a report on the seat of the First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning. The report and a draft resolution proposing Bogotá, Colombia, for the seat of the meeting were considered by I-A Ecosoc at its meeting of July 2, 1956. The Council also discussed the opening date of the meeting in the light of the preferences expressed by the Government of Colombia and other member countries. The Council agreed to set November 26, 1956, as the opening date and approved the following resolution (22/56):

WHEREAS:

In Resolution 15/56 it was agreed to convoke in 1956 the First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning, referred to in Resolution XXXV (3) of the Tenth Inter-American Conference; and

The Government of Colombia has offered the city of Bogotá as the seat of this meeting and has stated that the holding of the meeting in the month of November 1956 is acceptable to it,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To designate the city of Bogotá, Colombia, as the seat of the First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning and to thank the Government of Colombia for its generous offer.

2. To set November 26, 1956, as the opening date of the aforesaid meeting.

AGENDA FOR THE HOUSING AND PLANNING MEETING.—On July 2, 1956, the observations of the governments regarding the draft agenda[3] for the housing and planning meeting were referred to the Committee on Social Cooperation for review and coordination.

At the I-A Ecosoc meeting of August 23, 1956, a new draft agenda, together with a report of the Committee on Social Cooperation, was considered by the Council. After some discussion and incorporation of suggestions made by several of the member countries the agenda was approved by means of Resolution 26/56, which reads as follows:

WHEREAS:

Pursuant to Resolution 15/56, a draft agenda of the First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning, which will be held in Bogotá, Colombia, starting on November 26, 1956, was submitted to the governments of the member states; and

The period set in the aforesaid resolution for the governments to present their observations has expired, and those received have been taken into account,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

To approve the Agenda of the First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning (ES-S-Doc. 20/56 Rev. 2).

The agenda is printed below.

Topic I. Housing of Social Interest in the American Countries

Part A. *Comments on the problem of housing of social interest in each country*

1. Nature of the problem
2. Demographic and social information
3. Economic information

Part B. *Activities of official agencies in national housing and planning programs*

1. Government policy and the housing problem
2. Coordination of government activities with those of private enterprise

[1] Resolutions 18/56 through 26/56.

[2] *Annals*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, p. 113.

[3] For the draft agenda *see*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 113-14.

3. Evaluation of needs, and preparation of programs for housing of social interest
4. Design and construction
5. Financing in the respective countries from public and private sources
6. Social aspects
7. Housing in community-development programs
8. Administrative aspects
9. Technical research and training

Topic II. Inter-American Activities, Coordination, and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Housing and Planning, in Accordance with the Terms of Resolution XXXV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference

1. Nature and purposes of a program of inter-American activities
2. Coordination and consultation between the organs of the OAS and other institutions
3. Organization and seat of the next meeting

CONVOCATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN MEETING OF EXPERTS ON STANDARDIZATION. —At the meeting of July 12, 1956, I-A Ecosoc took up the matter of establishing an inter-American program for the development of inter-American technical standards. The preparation of such a code of technical standards, common to all the American countries, was first requested in Resolution 55/54 of the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of I-A Ecosoc.[4] To comply with this request the Committee on Economic Cooperation studied the matter and submitted a report and draft resolution, subsequently adopted as Resolution 20/55.[5] This resolution requested the governments of the American states to express their opinions on:

a) The best means by which to promote the development of national technical standards and their extension into the international field; and

b) The procedure to be followed to promote the establishment of technical-standards agencies—official, private, or mixed—in those countries that do not yet have them and the possibilities of technical cooperation for the establishment and operation of such agencies.

In response to this request for information, reports were received from four of the member states—more than half of those countries which have national standards agencies. These reports, together with a memorandum of the Secretariat on Resolution 55/54 and summaries of comments by various experts on technical standards, were compiled by the Secretariat in a report[6] which was submitted to the Committee on Economic Cooperation. This document and Report No. 9 of the committee were discussed in some detail at the July 12 meeting. It was generally agreed to convoke an inter-American meeting of experts on standardization and that the above-mentioned documents should be transmitted to the governments of the member states. To carry out this action the Council passed Resolution 25/56, which reads as follows:

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,

CONSIDERING:

a. Report No. 9 presented by the Committee on Economic Cooperation (ES-Econ.-i-5/56);

b. The replies of the governments to the request for an opinion made pursuant to Resolution 20/55;

c. The need for the development of national technical standards in order that they may be adopted on the inter-American and international levels;

d. The need to coordinate governmental and private efforts in the field of standardization;

e. That the Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas has, through the delegation of Brazil, invited the I-A Ecosoc to send a representative to the Meeting of the Pan American Standards Committee that is to be held in Rio de Janeiro, in September 1956; and

f. That the consensus in the I-A Ecosoc favors an early meeting of experts under governmental auspices as a preliminary step leading to the establishment of a Common Code of Technical Standards,

RESOLVES:

1. To transmit to the governments of the member states, for their information and use,

[4] *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 4, p. 275.
[5] *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, No. 3, pp. 191–92.
[6] Es-Econ.-Doc. 4/56 (Rev. 1-E), Pan American Union, July 1956.

document ES-Econ.-Doc. 4/56-Rev. 1, prepared by the Secretariat, and Report No. 9 presented by the Committee on Economic Cooperation (ES-Econ.-i-5/56).

2. To convoke, for the first quarter of 1957, an inter-American meeting of experts on standardization, of an official nature, to promote the development of national technical standards and to agree on the bases for an inter-American cooperative program leading to the establishment of common practices for product standardization in the Hemisphere.

3. To accept the invitation mentioned in paragraph e above and to request the Executive Secretary of the I-A Ecosoc to appoint a technical expert to attend, as an observer, the Meeting of the Pan American Standards Committee.

4. To request the Secretariat to continue its work of compiling material and, with a view to the aforesaid meeting of experts, to take steps to present basic ideas and practical suggestions relative to the preparation and operation of an inter-American cooperative program for the establishment of inter-American technical standards.

5. To request the Committee on Economic Cooperation that it continue examining the various aspects of the problem of establishing technical standards in the American countries.

6. To request the Committee on Technical Cooperation to study the possibility and advisability of proposing a training program in the field of standardization.

Second Series of Regional Seminars on Social Affairs.—The Pan American Union's first series of Regional Seminars on Social Affairs[7] was held during 1950 and 1951 by authorization of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The seminars were organized in three groups on a regional basis. The first seminar, composed of the Bolivarian countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela), was held in Quito, Ecuador, in May 1950; the second, designed for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, Mexico, and the United States, was held in November 1950, in San Salvador; the third, which took place in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in May 1951, was composed of the southern Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay). The central theme of this first series of seminars was "Community Organization".

In view of the success of the seminars and the opportunity they afforded for exchange of experience and information in the social field, the Tenth Inter-American Conference, in Resolution XLII, recommended that the Inter-American Economic and Social Council consider the organization of a second series of Seminars on Social Affairs.

At the meeting of May 8, 1956, the Committee on Social Cooperation submitted to the Council a report[8] and draft resolution on this second series of seminars. The report recommended that "The Contribution of Social Programs to Economic Development" be taken as the central theme of the series, and that the countries to participate in the seminars be grouped as in the first series. The report also recommended that the first seminar, for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, Mexico, and the United States, be held during the first quarter of 1957; the second seminar, for the southern Latin American countries, during the third quarter of 1957; and the third seminar, for the Bolivarian countries, during the second quarter of 1958.

The report also contained recommendations as to the duration of the seminars, their organization, and the criteria for selecting the host countries for them.

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council discussed the report at the May 8 meeting and adopted Resolution 19/56 approving it and inviting the member countries to make their offers to serve as host country to the seminars. The resolution also requested the Committee on Social Cooperation to study the offers of the member states

[7] For background on the first series of seminars see *Annals*, Vol. I, No. 4, pp. 373-74; Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 58-59; and Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 52-53.

[8] ES-S-Doc. 10/56-E, Pan American Union, May 8, 1956.

wishing to serve as host countries and present a report on the matter to the Council.

RESOLUTION ON COTTON SURPLUSES.—At the meeting of May 8, 1956, I-A Ecosoc received from its Committee on Economic Cooperation a report on the world cotton situation, prepared in response to a Council decision of March 13, 1956.

The report stated that the committee, in order to have the necessary technical background information, had requested the Secretariat of I-A Ecosoc to prepare a study on the present situation of the cotton market and on the probable effects on the Latin American economies of the new policy of distribution of cotton surpluses announced by the United States Government.

The Secretariat had presented a document entitled "The Cotton Market and the Latin American Economies" (ES-Econ.-Doc. 3/56) which the committee had studied carefully, agreeing that it contained recommendations and conclusions that would be of interest to the governments of the member states, and that the matter was of sufficient importance to warrant further study by the committee.

After some discussion of the committee's report, the Council adopted Resolution 18/56, which reads as follows:

WHEREAS:

a. The United States Government announced on February 28, 1956, a new price policy with regard to the sale of cotton surpluses for export, thus creating uncertainty in the world cotton market;

b. The United States Government has expressed its intention to follow an orderly procedure in carrying out such sales so as to prevent a serious maladjustment of world-market prices and to avoid prejudicing the traditional competitive position of friendly countries;

c. It is not yet possible to determine the effects of the policy of the United States Government with respect to the sale of cotton, particularly on the economies of the Latin American countries that may be seriously affected thereby because of the type of cotton that they produce;

d. In the report "The Cotton Market and the Latin American Economies" (ES-Econ.-Doc.3/56), prepared by the Secretariat, certain conclusions were reached,

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council

RESOLVES:

1. To remind the governments of the member states of the adverse effects that the international situation of the cotton market and the policy of selling surpluses may have on some of them as cotton producers, as pointed out in the report "The Cotton Market and the Latin American Economies" (ES-Econ.-Doc.3/56).

2. To recommend to the American cotton-producing countries the desirability of their taking appropriate measures to ease the cotton market situation, taking into account the suggestions contained in the aforesaid report and adopting the measures that they deem most desirable.

3. To express its satisfaction at the statements of the United States Government to the effect that it will take the necessary measures to avoid a serious price maladjustment, and to express confidence at the same time that the application of such measures will achieve the desired objective.

4. To suggest that the procedure of consultation provided for in Resolution 38/54 of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council permits the governments of the member states to seek, in the spirit of close cooperation established by the Charter of the Organization, appropriate solutions.

5. To transmit the report "The Cotton Market and the Latin American Economies" (ES-Econ. Doc.3/56), to the governments of the member states.

6. To request the representatives on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of those countries that are members of the International Cotton Advisory Committee to transmit a copy of the aforesaid report to their delegations to the Fifteenth Plenary Meeting of that Committee.

7. To instruct the Committee on Economic Cooperation to continue its studies on this subject in order to report on any fact that might change the world cotton market outlook.

The last section of the report "The Cotton Market and the Latin American Economies" is printed below.

Conclusions and Long-range Prospects for the Cotton Market

1. The analysis of the present state of the cotton market in this and the foregoing chapters presents an extremely serious situation. Under present conditions, any adverse, though minor, change in factors independent of the cotton situation—such as a recession in the level of world economic activity—would surely produce a catastrophe in the market for this commodity, which is fundamental to the economies of many countries. These circumstances show the need for a careful analysis not only of the immediate problem but also of the long-range prospects of the market of this commodity and a frank coordination, which will undoubtedly entail sacrifices, of the cotton policies of the various countries concerned. The efforts that have been made to this effect and that are still being made by the International Cotton Advisory Committee are praiseworthy and should be encouraged. The basic problem of cotton and the possible means of solving it are beyond the scope of this report. Mention should be made, however, of some basic and obvious points that have come out of this study:

a. In view of continuing surpluses in world production, totaling about 10 per cent of consumption, it seems inevitable that to solve the problems of this market there should be a relatively great drop in prices.

b. Bearing in mind the long-range advantages, for both producing and consuming countries, of achieving the best world localization of production consistent with a free market, it is nonetheless desirable that such a drop in prices should be general and free, as far as possible without restrictions that involve the isolation of some particular markets. The "double price systems" have the very undesirable feature of isolating some markets from the incentives for necessary adjustments and, from a long-range point of view, these systems may affect the play of forces that determine the best division of work and the optimum level of world income.

c. It seems equally necessary that those countries that have been encouraging cotton production should revise their plans, in the light of present prospects, taking into account the dangers and undesirability of overproduction of cotton from the world point of view, and particularly, the future prospects for a substantially lower price.

d. Under present circumstances, if an attempt is made to bring about a sudden drop in accumulated surpluses, the market would be seriously upset. To prevent such upsets the reduction of surpluses should be gradual, over a relatively long period of time. For example, it should be borne in mind that even though the surplus were to be reduced by 10,000,000 bales over a period of 10 years, the existing disparity between world supply and demand would still rise to about 15 per cent—if the conditions of the last few years should not change. This problem unquestionably requires the proper coordination of production and marketing policies in all the countries concerned, taking into consideration the natural interests of individual countries and the long-range prospects of the problem. In this sense, everything done to prevent the uncertainty now existing will strengthen the cotton market.

e. In view of the magnitude of the problem, it is difficult to believe that the natural forces of the market—if left to act freely—could bring about an adjustment of the problem without causing serious damage to the economies of all the producing countries. Consequently, it seems necessary that there be a coordination of production policies. Likewise, and according to a common plan, efforts should be concentrated on means of increasing world consumption of cotton. One of the points that should be studied is how to find a way of reducing and simplifying the barriers to world trade in cotton. The attempts that have been made in the International Cotton Advisory Committee to this end should be encouraged and supported.

"Guideposts to Latin American Economic Development".—In the course of the meeting held on July 5, 1956, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council discussed a report of the Committee on Economic Cooperation regarding the technical study "Guideposts to Latin American Economic Development". The study was compiled by the Secretariat of I-A Ecosoc to facilitate compliance with Resolution 54/54, adopted at the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting, which recommends that the

governments of the American countries prepare economic-development programs.

The Council agreed that such technical studies of the Secretariat should be brought to the attention of the governments of the member countries and, therefore, approved Resolution 24/56, transmitting the document "Guideposts to Latin American Economic Development" to those governments for their information.

Cooperation with the Pan American Federation of Associations of Architects.—At the meeting of May 24, 1956, the Rapporteur of the Committee on Social Cooperation made a verbal report to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council regarding the acceptance of an offer of cooperation made by the Permanent Study Committee of the Pan American Federation of Associations of Architects. The Permanent Study Committee had offered, through the Chilean delegation to the Council, to assist in the compilation of general information and statistics on housing and in studies on the possibility of establishing a Private Inter-American Bank for the Promotion of Housing of Social Interest. Resolution XXXVI of the Tenth Inter-American Conference requests I-A Ecosoc to undertake such studies in collaboration with the United Nations and other international organizations. The Rapporteur of the Committee on Social Cooperation reported that the committee had considered this resolution on several occasions and concluded that it would be desirable to await a report on the financing of housing in Latin America that is being prepared by a United Nations commission and the Secretariat of I-A Ecosoc.

The Rapporteur of the committee concluded by presenting a draft resolution accepting the offer of the Pan American Federation of Associations of Architects to submit a report on the establishment of a Private Inter-American Bank for the Promotion of Housing of Social Interest with the understanding that such a report would be prepared solely for the use of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which would consider it together with any other background material deemed useful. The Council adopted the draft as Resolution 21/56 at the May 24 meeting.

Program of Technical Cooperation. *Transmittal of a draft resolution on new bases for the Program.*—The Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States was established by virtue of a resolution of April 10, 1950,[9] approved at the First Special Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Late in 1955 the Committee on Technical Cooperation of I-A Ecosoc began a study of the Program of Technical Cooperation in the light of the Program's first five years of operating experience and the basic resolution of April 10, 1950, together with the decisions of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, those of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and resolutions regarding the Program approved by I-A Ecosoc since April 10, 1950.

After some months of study the committee, on May 24, 1956, presented a report[10] to the Economic and Social Council containing a draft resolution on new bases for the Program of Technical Cooperation. The principal differences between the draft resolution and the resolution of April 10, 1950, concern administrative matters. The new bases would also establish the Program as "a continuing activity of the Organization of American States."

In view of the importance of the Program to the member states, the committee recommended to the Council that the draft resolution be transmitted to the governments of the member states and to the cooperating

[9] *Annals*, Vol. II, No. 3, pp. 259–67.
[10] Doc. ES-T-i-3/56, Pan American Union, May 4, 1956.

agencies for their observations on the new bases.

At the meeting of May 24, I-A Ecosoc discussed the committee report and approved the following resolution (20/56) transmitting the draft resolution:

> The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,
>
> HAVING SEEN:
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> The Draft Resolution on the Bases for the Program of Technical Cooperation presented to the Council by the Committee on Technical Cooperation in its report of May 4, 1956,
>
> RESOLVES:
>
> 1. To transmit to the governments of the member states, through their representatives on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Draft Resolution on the Bases for the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States, with the request that they express their opinions with respect to this draft.
>
> 2. To transmit the draft resolution to the cooperating agencies of the Program of Technical Cooperation, with the request that they also express their views with respect thereto.
>
> 3. To hold a special plenary meeting on July 2, 1956, for the specific purpose of approving the new Bases for the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States, taking into consideration the views expressed with regard to the aforesaid draft.

In accordance with paragraph 3 of the above resolution, the Council, at the meeting of July 2, took up the matter of the draft resolution on the new bases for the Program of Technical Cooperation. The Chairman informed the Council that observations had been received from several of the member countries and from two of the cooperating agencies. He also informed the Council that several representatives had notified him that their governments had comments to make on the new bases but, in view of the importance of the matter, wished more time to study the draft and present their views thereon.

In view of the foregoing the Council voted unanimously to refer the observations received to the Committee on Technical Cooperation for study, and urged the representatives who wished to make observations, and who had not done so, to present them to the committee, either verbally or in written form, as soon as possible.

Supplementary allocation of funds.—At the meeting of July 5, 1956, I-A Ecosoc received from the Committee on Technical Cooperation a report on a request from the Secretary General of the OAS for supplementary funds for the Program of Technical Cooperation, to meet an increase in auditor's expenses. The increase resulted from 1) additional work necessitated by the fact that in 1954 all projects of the Program were, for the first time, operating at full capacity; 2) auditing of the accounts of direct contributions from the host countries to the Centers; 3) increased travel expenses in 1955; and 4) a bookkeeping error made at one of the centers which required considerable time on the part of the auditors.

The report stated that the committee felt the above reasons were justification for the increase and presented a draft resolution allocating the requested funds. The Council approved the draft as Resolution 23/56 which reads as follows:

> The Inter-American Economic and Social Council,
>
> HAVING SEEN:
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> The report of the rapporteur of the Committee on Technical Cooperation dated May 25, 1956 (ES-T-i-4/56),
>
> RESOLVES:
>
> 1. To allocate a supplemental amount of $2,650.73 to the item "Auditors' Fees" under Over-all Administrative Expenses of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance, in the budget of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States for the calendar year 1955.
>
> 2. This amount shall be charged to the Special Account for Technical Assistance.

Inter-American Council of Jurists

NEW MEMBER OF THE INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE.—At the meeting of

August 6, 1956, the Chairman informed the Council of the Organization that he had received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela notifying him that Dr. Víctor Manuel Pérez Perozo, Venezuelan member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, had resigned from that committee in view of his appointment as Venezuelan Ambassador to Ecuador. To fill the vacancy created by Dr. Pérez' resignation the Venezuelan Government submitted a panel of three candidates, from which the Council elected Dr. Luis Henríquez Cedraro.

Dr. Henríquez was born in Puerto Cumarebo, State of Falcón, Venezuela, on August 31, 1911. He holds a doctorate in Political Science and a degree in Diplomatic and Consular Affairs, both from the Central University of Venezuela. He has occupied many posts in his native country, such as Secretary of the Supreme Electoral Council, Chairman of the Electoral Board of the Federal District, and Secretary General of the Government of the State of Falcón and of the Federal District. He was also a member of the Municipal Council of the Federal District and a Deputy to the National Congress.

Inter-American Cultural Council

SECOND MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.[11]—The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, held in Lima, Peru, from May 3 to 12, 1956, was attended by delegations from the 21 American republics and the Committee for Cultural Action. The Organization of American States was represented by its Secretary General, Dr. José A. Mora, accompanied by members of the staff of the Pan American Union. Observers were present from the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the Inter-American Indian Institute, the Pan American Sanitary Organization, the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and from several national and international non-governmental organizations.

At the inaugural session the Council elected Juan Mendoza Rodríguez, Representative of Peru, and Atilio dell'Oro Maini, Representative of Argentina, Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively. Julio Balbuena C., of Peru, was named Secretary General of the meeting, and Erico Veríssimo, Director of the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union, participated as Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

The Council established two working committees—Committee I on Cultural Cooperation, and Committee II on Organizational Matters.

The resolutions and recommendations approved at the meeting are printed below.

I

PROGRAM OF CULTURAL ACTION: EDUCATION

WHEREAS:

It is necessary to continue, complete, and improve the programs of the Pan American Union in the field of education,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS to the Council of the Organization of American States:

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY AND PROMOTION OF FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

1. That the Pan American Union continue the gathering of information and the studies on the problem of illiteracy, especially on the following aspects:
   a. Statistics
   b. Teaching of reading
   c. Supplementary reading materials
   d. Literacy campaigns or programs.

2. That the Pan American Union publish reports on the status of illiteracy in America, both from the point of view of statistics and with respect to the campaigns or programs, the techniques used, and the results obtained.

3. That the Pan American Union increase, and

[11] For the agenda and other preparations for this meeting see *Annals*, Vol. VI, No. 3, pp. 177–79, and Vol. VII, No. 4, pp. 261–62, respectively.

give adequate distribution to, the publications of the Latin American Fundamental Education Press and continue the plan of fundamental education libraries (*bibliotecas populares*).

4. That the Pan American Union continue collaborating with UNESCO and with the member states in the training of personnel to take part in fundamental education campaigns or programs.

5. That the Pan American Union collaborate with the governments of the member states in carrying out the following activities:

a. National seminars to study the problem of illiteracy
b. Promotion of fundamental education libraries, under proper supervision
c. Literacy and fundamental education pilot projects designed to use the materials for teaching reading and the supplementary reading materials.

6. That the Pan American Union furnish the governments of the member states with the services of its specialists and with technical information and statistics on literacy and fundamental education campaigns or programs.

7. That the Pan American Union evaluate the results of the literacy campaigns or programs carried out in the various countries either through government or private initiative, taking into account not only statistical data but also the content of the education provided and the methods used, and that it endeavor to undertake this task in collaboration with the Inter American Statistical Institute and with UNESCO.

UNIVERSAL, FREE, AND COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

8. That the Pan American Union continue the gathering of information and the studies on elementary education and teacher training in America, especially on the following points:

a. Statistics
b. Organization
c. Teaching methods
d. Teacher training
e. Textbooks and teaching materials
f. Action of the school in the community
g. School building.

9. That the Pan American Union publish reports on the status of elementary education and teacher training, from both the statistical and pedagogic points of view.

10. That the Pan American Union intensify publication of the "Biblioteca Panamericana del Maestro" series.

11. That the Pan American Union continue th publication of monographs and documents of th inter-American education seminars and of th journal *La Educación*.

12. That the Pan American Union collabora with the governments in organizing nation seminars on elementary education and furnis them with the services of its specialists.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

13. That the Pan American Union continue th gathering of information and the studies on voc tional and technical education in Latin Americ especially on the following points:

a. Statistics
b. Aims and content
c. Organization
d. Methods, plans, and curricula
e. Teacher training
f. Production of textbooks and teachin materials
g. Inter-American cooperation for the pro motion of vocational and technical educa tion.

14. That the Pan American Union study th different methods used in vocational and techn cal education and publish the results of thes studies.

15. That the Pan American Union promote th production of teaching materials.

16. That the Pan American Union furnish th governments with the services of its specialist and with technical and statistical information o vocational and technical education.

17. That the Pan American Union study th different methods used in training workers i factories and workshops and transmit the result of these studies to the governments.

18. That the Pan American Union study th various methods of teaching vocational an technical subjects through such means of out-o school instruction as radio and television.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

19. That the Pan American Union continue th gathering of information and the studies on sec ondary education, especially on the followin points:

a. Statistics
b. Aims and content
c. Organization
d. Teaching methods
e. Plans and curricula
f. Teacher training

g. Textbooks and teaching materials
h. Vocational guidance.

20. That the Pan American Union publish the monographs and studies of the Inter-American Seminar on Secondary Education and disseminate reports on the development of secondary education in America.

21. That, for the training of the administrative and teaching personnel for schools of education, higher normal schools, and other centers for the training of secondary school teachers, the Pan American Union, to the extent of its available resources, establish fellowships in universities of recognized standing.

22. That the Pan American Union furnish the governments with the services of its specialists and with information on secondary education.

23. That the Pan American Union collaborate with the governments in the holding of national seminars.

24. That the Pan American Union promote the production of teaching materials and facilitate their distribution.

ADULT EDUCATION AND EXTENSION COURSES

25. That the Pan American Union continue the gathering of information and the studies on the problems related to adult education in America, especially on the following aspects:

a. Statistics
b. Aims and content
c. Organization
d. Methods, plans, and curricula
e. Professors and instructors.

26. That the Pan American Union continue the gathering of information on the work being done in the field of adult education by the various government agencies.

27. That the Pan American Union publish reports and studies on adult education.

28. That the Pan American Union furnish the governments with the services of its specialists and with information on adult education.

29. That the Pan American Union endeavor to coordinate its work with the program of UNESCO and that of the International Labor Organization in providing extension courses to workers.

30. That the Pan American Union disseminate information on the educational programs being carried out by labor unions in the American countries.

HIGHER EDUCATION

31. That the Pan American Union continue the gathering of information and the studies on the problems related to higher education, especially in the following fields:

a. Research
b. Teaching function
c. Teaching methods
d. Training of professors
e. Social function of the university
f. University extension courses
g. General problems of the university:
    (1) Organization
    (2) Plans, curricula, and courses
    (3) Degrees
    (4) Financing
    (5) Autonomy
    (6) Entrance requirements
    (7) Textbooks, laboratories, equipment, and materials
    (8) Newspapers and journals
    (9) Libraries.

32. That the Pan American Union develop a plan of seminars for the study of university problems.

33. That the Pan American Union publish studies on the foregoing topics and monographs and papers of the above-mentioned seminars.

34. That the Pan American Union intensify the activities related to the exchange of professional men and women and university students.

35. That the Pan American Union furnish the governments with the services of its specialists and with information on higher education.

36. That the Pan American Union publish a description of the courses on the United States that are offered in Latin American universities. In preparing this study it should follow the plan adopted in the preparation of *Courses on Latin America in Institutions of Higher Education in the United States, 1948–1949*, a volume which it has already published.

VALIDATION OF DIPLOMAS AND EQUIVALENCE OF STUDIES

37. That the Pan American Union continue the gathering of information related to the academic standing of the teaching institutions of the American nations and to the equivalence of academic degrees and studies.

38. That the Pan American Union make a study of existing inter-American bilateral and multilateral agreements on the validation of diplomas and equivalence of studies.

39. That the Pan American Union provide the governments, educational institutions, and interested persons with information on the require-

ments for the validation of diplomas and equivalence of studies.

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS, STUDENTS, WORKERS, AND SPECIALISTS

40. That the Pan American Union continue the gathering of information and the studies on the exchange of persons in America, especially with respect to the following points:

a. National legislation and plans
b. International treaties and conventions
c. Programs of fellowships offered by governments and by international organizations, universities, and private institutions.

41. That the Pan American Union publish reports on study opportunities, fellowships, summer courses, and other special courses in the American nations.

42. That the Pan American Union provide the governments with guidance services and collaboration with respect to studies abroad.

EDUCATION TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND INTER-AMERICAN CIVIC INTEREST

43. That the Pan American Union continue the gathering of information and the studies on the teaching of the inter-American system at the elementary, secondary, and university levels.

44. That, in collaboration with the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the Pan American Union gather information on the content of geography and history textbooks and encourage the writing of textbooks that will contribute to understanding and solidarity among the American nations.

45. That the Pan American Union formulate suggestions on plans and curricula for the teaching of the inter-American system at the different school levels and encourage the production of textbooks and teaching materials for that purpose.

46. That the Pan American Union publish studies and reports on the foregoing subjects.

47. That the Pan American Union publish Spanish editions of the "Nation", "Capital", "Commodity", and "Young Readers" series.

48. That the Pan American Union intensify collaboration with the governments in the celebration of Pan American Day.

49. That the Pan American Union collaborate in the development of courses on the inter-American system in elementary and secondary schools and universities.

50. That the Pan American Union broaden its fellowship program to include employees of ministries of education and of other official agencies interested in the development of t program of the Organization of American Stat

USE OF AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA

51. That the Pan American Union contin the gathering of information on audio-visu media and prepare studies on their production

52. That the Pan American Union study t work being done in the American countries wi respect to the use of audio-visual media a disseminate the results of this study among t member states.

53. That the Pan American Union promote understanding between the member states and t firms that produce audio-visual educatio materials, as a means of contributing to t dissemination of these materials.

54. That the Pan American Union publi studies on the nature, production, and use audio-visual materials.

55. That the Pan American Union furnish t governments with guidance services and collab rate in the selection and production of audi visual aids.

INTER-AMERICAN EDUCATION SEMINARS

56. That the Pan American Union hold perio inter-American education seminars and that t Committee for Cultural Action collaborate in t studies related to the organization of these sem nars.

AMERICAN PEDAGOGICAL DICTIONARY

57. That the Pan American Union study t desirability and possibility of compiling a American pedagogical dictionary.

PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDS to the Inter-American Econom and Social Council:

58. That it consider extending the period orig nally established for Project 26 of the Progra of Technical Cooperation of the Organization American States (Inter-American Rural Norm School).

59. That it request the Inter-American Housin Center, in Bogotá, to prepare a study on scho building suited to the local conditions of the var ous American countries and that it give the resul of this study wide distribution among the goverr ments.

GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION

RECOMMENDS to the governments of the membe states:

60. That they endeavor to obtain the collaboration of private enterprise in the development of vocational and technical education and that, for this purpose, they take into account the program of the International Labor Organization.

61. That, within their possibilities, they endeavor to ensure that the schools supported by private enterprise become coordinated with the rest of the educational system and that courses on general culture be included in their curricula.

62. That, through the means they consider most appropriate, they encourage and support the development of private instruction, provided this instruction conforms to official standards.

63. That they endeavor to lend full support to the inter-American education seminars conducted by the Pan American Union.

64. That, in order to obtain exact information on the illiteracy problem, its extent and location, they carry out, preferably as part of the population census, an official census on illiteracy, in accordance with the standards set by the Inter American Statistical Institute.

65. That, as a means of ensuring coordination among the American nations in the common effort to eradicate illiteracy, they seek to keep the Pan American Union regularly informed of the results of the official census on illiteracy and of their experience in literacy and adult education campaigns or programs, in order that the Pan American Union transmit this information to the other governments.

66. That, inasmuch as the eradication of illiteracy is a problem of interest to the entire society, they endeavor to promote the collaboration of private enterprise in literacy campaigns or programs.

II

Program of Cultural Action: Social Sciences

WHEREAS:

It is useful and necessary to continue, complete, and improve the programs of the Pan American Union in the field of social sciences,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS to the Council of the Organization of American States:

1. That the Pan American Union continue its effective work in the fields of information, aid to teaching and technical assistance, and promotion of research, within its possibilities and in accordance with the changes suggested below.

INFORMATION

2. That the bulletin *Ciencias Sociales* be converted into a *Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Sociales*, increasing the size of the existing sections and adding new sections, especially on modern methods and techniques, in accordance with existing possibilities and at the discretion of the editors.

3. That a register of social research in Latin America be maintained and that pertinent information be published periodically in the *Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Sociales*.

4. That a list of specialists be included in the third revised edition of the *Guía de Instituciones y Sociedades en el Campo de las Ciencias Sociales*.

5. That pertinent sections of *Study Abroad*, published by UNESCO, be translated into Spanish, the data on Latin America of special interest to this region being expanded and supplemented.

6. That in its system of information the Pan American Union include the subject of psychology and, in this field also, serve as a clearing house for scientific and technical news and information.

AID TO TEACHING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

7. That the Pan American Union continue the program of Round Tables on the Teaching of the Social Sciences in Latin America organized in collaboration with UNESCO and of similar national and regional meetings, taking into account the interest shown by institutions and by the member states of the Organization of American States.

8. That, in view of the interest shown by the national specialized institutions, the Pan American Union promote the creation of Advanced Training Centers in the Social Sciences, on the basis of the following criteria:

a. Not more than one center should be created in each geographic-cultural region having a number of common problems.

b. Only one center should be created initially and, on the basis of the results obtained—these results to be evaluated by consultants from outside the Pan American Union and the center—a decision should be made on whether or not to continue it and to create others.

c. Each center should focus its attention on the conditions peculiar to the region in which it is located, without neglecting general professional training.

d. At least several member states should derive benefit from each center.

e. The program of studies and of field and

laboratory work should be drawn up and reviewed by social science specialists before it is put into practice.

9. That a definite project for the establishment of the first proposed center mentioned above be submitted to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States for consideration and possible inclusion in the Program of Technical Cooperation.

10. That the publication of the series "Manuales Técnicos", "Monografías Históricas", and "Estudios Monográficos" be continued within the possibilities of the budget. In the interest of greater effectiveness in this work, an advisory board should be established. Members of the Committee on Anthropology of the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History should be included on this board.

PROMOTION OF RESEARCH

11. That the work of universities and research institutes be coordinated in order to intensify the study of problems arising from the varied economic, social, and cultural development of the American countries.

12. That a round table of specialists from a group of countries having similar problems be held as soon as possible, with a view to drawing up a systematic research program with a proper order of priorities.

13. That seminars and round tables be held for the study of the characteristics and possibilities of the rural population and urban classes, together with problems stemming from their development, as two aspects of the same question. Should only one aspect be considered, the problems of the rural population should be given preference.

14. That, with regard to the program outlined above, the Council of the Organization of American States furnish the means for its implementation and that the Pan American Union solicit the cooperation of institutions and foundations that wish to lend their support.

III

PROGRAM OF CULTURAL ACTION: MATHEMATICS AND THE NATURAL SCIENCES

WHEREAS:

Mathematics and the natural sciences are universal;

Science and its technological application are factors of prime importance in the development of the American nations; and

The resources of the Pan American Union at present time are limited,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-Amer Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS to the Council of the Organiza of American States:

1. That a group of experts in the field examine the role that the Pan American Union play in the development of mathematics and natural sciences, with the following objective

a. To draw up an over-all program of activities, within the financial possibili of the Organization of American Sta and prepare a proposal for their amplif tion

b. To attend to the most pressing needs, wh in Latin America include especially need for teaching mathematics and natural sciences at the secondary level

c. To examine Resolution XI of the F Meeting of the Inter-American Cultu Council with a view toward deciding wh recommendations are feasible and m urgent, and to establish a system of pri ities.

2. That the Pan American Union give prim importance to its function as a clearing house scientific and technical news and information.

3. That in its information work, coordina with that undertaken in America by UNESCO, Pan American Union:

a. Proceed with and complete the catalog of American scientists and publish it parts, each of which will deal with a diff ent specialty

b. Complete the publication of the guides scientific research institutions and ke them up to date

c. Prepare a guide to Latin American scie tific and technical reviews and ser publications

d. Serve as liaison between the authors scientific works and the firms that mig be interested in publishing them.

4. That, in providing aid to teaching, the P American Union hold a round table for the stu of the problems of science teaching in seconda schools, the conclusions of this meeting to serve a basis for drawing up systematic national pr grams.

5. That a round table of American specialis be held in order to study the human and materi resources available for the development of scien in Latin America, preference being given to t following topics:

a. The usefulness of an inter-American institute of mathematics and the natural sciences

b. The possibility of establishing a system of fellowships, endeavoring preferably to make use of the existing Latin American scientific research centers, for the regular and advanced training of research workers

c. The possibility and usefulness of organizing seminars, by subjects, on science teaching in the Latin American universities.

6. That, in its work of disseminating scientific nowledge among the people, the Pan American nion:

a. Make use of the most effective means of awakening and promoting an interest in science among young people

b. Maintain the free reporting and information service on scientific and technical subjects that is being provided to Latin American newspapers

c. Compile all available information on scientific films

d. Sponsor the holding of a congress of all the associations for the advancement of science now functioning in the American countries in order to discuss the problem of the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the people and to suggest the most suitable means of achieving the desired goals.

7. That, with regard to the program outlined bove, the Council of the Organization of Ameri- an States furnish the means for its implementa- ion and that the Pan American Union solicit the ooperation of institutions and foundations that ish to lend their support.

IV

PROGRAM OF CULTURAL ACTION: CULTURE

HEREAS:

It is useful and necessary to continue, complete, nd improve the programs of the Pan American nion in the field of culture,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American ultural Council

ECOMMENDS to the Council of the Organization f American States:

PROTECTION OF AUTHORS' AND ARTISTS' RIGHTS

1. That the Pan American Union continue to eep up to date information on multilateral and ilateral treaties and agreements and on the laws f the American countries in matters connected ith copyright protection.

2. That the Pan American Union continue to act as an advisory organization in the study of all problems connected with this matter and that it publish regular reports on new developments in the legislation of the American countries.

3. That the Pan American Union continue to collaborate with UNESCO in the work of publishing the laws of the other countries of the world and also in other activities relative to copyright protection.

4. That, at the request of the governments of the member states, the Pan American Union collaborate in the amending of their copyright legislation.

5. That the Pan American Union continue to participate in international meetings at which problems relative to this matter and of special interest to the American countries are discussed.

PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, ARTISTIC, AND SCIENTIFIC HERITAGES

6. That the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History be requested to continue its commendable work in the gathering of information on the laws protecting American historical and artistic monuments and on their state of preservation.

7. That the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History be requested to continue publishing the works on the historical and archaeological monuments of the American countries.

8. That the Pan American Union and the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, on the basis of coordinated effort, continue publishing the texts of documents or basic works on American history, giving priority to those concerned with the origins of hemispheric solidarity, Pan Americanism, and the formation and development of the American nations.

9. That the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History be requested to study the means of helping to protect the archaeological and historical monuments and property that have not yet been examined or restored, especially in those countries having a past rich in pre-Columbian culture.

10. That the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, broadening the scope of Resolution X.3-5 of the Third Pan American Consultation, be requested to make a study to determine why some member states have not yet ratified the Treaty on the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions

and Historic Monuments and the Treaty on the Protection of Movable Property of Historic Value, in order to decide whether it is desirable to amend these treaties and bring them up to date.

DISSEMINATION AND FREE CIRCULATION OF WORKS WHICH, IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE, LETTERS, AND THE ARTS, CONTRIBUTE TO THE FORMATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN SPIRIT

11. That the Pan American Union continue to carry out periodic surveys on authors, academies, literary societies, journals, book councils, etc., and on customs regulations, postal rates, exchanges, etc., in order to gather information related to the literature and thought of America and to help find solutions to the problems of the exchange of books and other publications.

12. That the Pan American Union study the problem of the dissemination of works and scientific materials arising from the shortage of foreign exchange in some American countries, with a view toward determining whether the UNESCO coupon system can be adopted or whether a more effective procedure can be proposed, and that an attempt be made to include this topic among the matters to be discussed at the Book Festival to be held in Caracas in December 1956.

13. That the Pan American Union continue publishing the "Pensamiento de América" series along the lines set forth in Recommendation XIII.1 of the First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, and that a committee of experts in the field be established to advise on the selection of topics and authors.

14. That the Pan American Union, in collaboration with the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, prepare a historical anthology of the political, social, and economic thought of Latin America from the last third of the eighteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century, this volume to be included in the "Pensamiento de América" series.

15. That the Pan American Union continue with the preparation of the *Diccionario de la Literatura Latinoamericana.*

16. That the Pan American Union continue the program, being carried out in collaboration with UNESCO, of translating representative works of Latin American literature and thought, and that in the publication of these works it seek the assistance of governments, institutions, and publishing houses that wish to lend their support.

17. That the Pan American Union, in collaboration with the Caro and Cuervo Institute of Colombia, accelerate the work aimed at the early completion and publication of the *Diccionario de Construcción y Régimen de la Lengua Castellana* by Rufino José Cuervo.

18. That the Council of the Organization of American States study the possibility of resuming publication of the journal *Panorama* as a means of intellectual communication among the different cultural groups of America, in accordance with the recommendation of the Round Table Meeting to Discuss Means of Promoting Mutual Understanding among the Countries of America, which was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from April 23 to 28, 1956.

19. That the Pan American Union continue advising professors, students, and other persons interested in the literature, philosophy, and social political thought of the Americas.

20. That the Pan American Union intensify its program of cultural extension, not only in schools and universities but also in other institutions and educational centers, upon their request.

21. That the Committee for Cultural Action prepare a comparative study on the present status of the teaching of the literature of the American nations in secondary schools and universities, in order to offer recommendations not only for extending and improving such teaching but also for making it an effective instrument for achieving mutual understanding of the various cultures and nationalities, in accordance with Recommendation III.2.g of the Tenth Inter-American Conference and with Recommendation XIII.10 of the First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

22. That the Pan American Union include the problem of teaching the literature of the American nations in the schools of the Hemisphere as one of the topics to be discussed at the next congress or seminar on secondary education that it organizes.

23. That the Pan American Union continue to participate in national and international meetings at which problems relative to the study and dissemination of the literature, philosophy, and thought of the American countries are discussed.

INCREASE OF LIBRARIES, EXPANSION OF THEIR SERVICES, BASIC AND ADVANCED TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANS

24. That the Pan American Union proceed with the gathering and dissemination of information on the development of the libraries of the American countries and on the activities of library associations and schools.

25. That the Pan American Union, in collaboration with the Commission on History of the Pa

nerican Institute of Geography and History and th the documentation centers of the American ıntries, prepare an inventory of the newspaper llections that are now available in public and ivate libraries but are deteriorating, with a ew toward the microfilming of those newspapers.

26. That the Pan American Union compile ditional information on the exchange of publica- ns among the nations and libraries of America d also on existing exchange programs and con- ntions.

27. That the Pan American Union give the dest possible distribution to important manuals library science, especially the Spanish edition the Dewey decimal classification in whose eparation it took part.

28. That the Pan American Union continue to anslate and publish handbooks and texts on rary science for use in the training of librarians, pecially in the Latin American countries.

29. That the Pan American Union undertake a ogram for the preparation or translation and ıblication of other tools that are urgently needed Latin American libraries in their cataloguing ıd organization activities.

30. That the Pan American Union increase the eriodical indexing services of the Columbus emorial Library so that cards for the important ırrent Latin American periodical articles may be fered at cost to libraries and research workers roughout the Americas.

31. That the Pan American Union submit to the ouncil of the Organization of American States r consideration an over-all plan for increasing ıd improving the libraries of America and also r promoting the professional training of li- rarians.

32. That in the drawing up of this plan con- deration be given to the differences in the present age of development between those countries hose available resources do not permit them to rovide adequate training to their technical ersonnel and those that are in a sufficiently dvanced stage of library development to require ersonnel at upper professional levels to handle he complex problems of organization and coordi- ation.

33. That the basic and advanced training for brarians be of major concern to the Pan Ameri- an Union, and that this training be carried out hrough the creation of fellowships, the organiza- ion of seminars, and the establishment of inter- merican centers within the existing national ibrary schools in the various countries.

34. That, within the budgetary limitations of the Pan American Union, consideration be given to the possibility of establishing a separate allotment adequate to carry out the program of assistance to American libraries and, in addition, an attempt be made to interest the institutions, foundations, and universities that wish to lend their support.

35. That the Pan American Union coordinate its activities designed to promote the development of libraries in America with those being carried out by UNESCO and other international and national organizations.

36. That the Pan American Union, in collaboration with UNESCO and other international and national organizations, continue to sponsor specialized meetings or conferences for the discussion of the problems of American libraries.

37. That the Pan American Union promote the creation of a federation of library associations in the American countries to collaborate closely with the International Federation of Library Associations.

DEVELOPMENT OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND UNIFORM BIBLIOGRAPHIC STANDARDS

38. That the Pan American Union continue its program of bibliographic promotion by:

a. Gathering and disseminating bibliographic material and information
b. Issuing such bibliographic publications as the *Inter-American Review of Bibliography*, the "Bibliographic Series", the *List of Books Accessioned and Periodical Articles Indexed*, and other of its specialized publications containing bibliographic information
c. Providing advice to member states and private institutions
d. Publishing facsimile editions of important works on American bibliography that are difficult to obtain, giving priority to those directly related to the history and culture of more than one country
e. Publishing information on photographic reproduction and microfilm services available in Latin America.

39. That the Pan American Union revitalize the Inter-American Committee on Bibliography so that the members in each country may be in a better position to assist in the production of national bibliographies and to collaborate with the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography of UNESCO and with other national and international agencies, for the promotion of such

bibliographic activities as the *Bibliografía Centroamericana y del Caribe*.

40. That the Pan American Union increase its bibliographic activities so as to:

a. Collaborate more effectively with other international and national organizations concerned with the development of bibliography
b. Attend meetings and congresses concerned with bibliography
c. Make periodic visits to the countries of the Hemisphere in order to secure information on bibliographic activities and to assist the member states in solving bibliographic problems.

41. That the Pan American Union call a meeting of the representatives of its various offices and of the Specialized Organizations of the Organization of American States in order to coordinate the bibliographic activities of the Organization.

42. That the Pan American Union, in collaboration with other organizations, conduct a seminar to study the development of bibliography in the American countries, particularly the organization and maintenance of national bibliographic centers and the preparation of guides, handbooks, and other work and research tools.

43. That the Pan American Union, on the basis of the above-mentioned meetings, prepare and publish Spanish and Portuguese editions of a manual on bibliographic citations in accord with international standards, and that it give immediate attention to this project.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF EDUCATION IN ART AND MUSIC

44. That the Pan American Union continue to gather and disseminate information on the teaching of the visual arts and music in the American countries.

45. That the Pan American Union continue publishing musical compositions to be used in the teaching of music.

46. That the Pan American Union study the possibility of preparing publications, similar to those on music, for the teaching of the visual arts.

47. That the Pan American Union consider the possibility of establishing inter-American fellowships for the study of music and the visual arts.

48. That the Pan American Union study the possibility of holding, in cooperation with UNESCO, an inter-American congress or seminar for the discussion of problems relative to the teaching of music and the visual arts.

DISSEMINATION OF THE WORKS OF AMERICAN COMPOSERS AND ARTISTS

49. That the Pan American Union continue to gather and disseminate information on bo American composers and artists and on th respective professional associations.

50. That the Pan American Union contin adding to its collection of works of Americ music and art.

51. That the Pan American Union continue publish the *Boletín de Música y Artes Visuale* guides to museums and art collections, and dir tories, catalogues, and monographs on music a the visual arts.

52. That the Pan American Union continue publish works of American composers.

53. That the Pan American Union undertak the publication of a dictionary of musical terms the four official languages of the Organization American States, and in Italian and German well.

54. That the Pan American Union initiate a n series of monographs on the art of the variou American countries, to be published in English

55. That the Pan American Union continue th series of concerts held at its headquarters in Was ington and endeavor to extend them to other citi in the United States.

56. That the Pan American Union study th possibility of holding regular inter-American music festivals in the American countries, with th cooperation of the respective governments.

57. That the Pan American Union consider th possibility of establishing in New York, in coop eration with private institutions and organiza tions, a depository of Latin American symphon works that are unavailable in the United State so that orchestra conductors will have an oppo tunity to study such works and include them their programs.

58. That the Pan American Union contin holding art exhibits at its headquarters and see to promote circulating exhibits within the United States and other countries of America.

59. That, at the request of the governments the Pan American Union continue to furnish ser vices for the organization of festivals, musical competitions, and art exhibits.

60. That the Pan American Union study th most appropriate means of promoting the creatio of Latin American motion picture archives, th exchange of cultural motion pictures among th film clubs of the Hemisphere, and the preparatio of a catalogue of films of cultural value.

61. That the Council of the Organization of nerican States give all possible attention and pport to the Inter-American Music Center, ich was organized in Washington in April 1956.

62. That the Pan American Union continue to tend national and international meetings at ich topics related to music and the visual arts e discussed.

STUDY AND DISSEMINATION OF AMERICAN FOLKLORE

63. That the Pan American Union proceed with e gathering and dissemination of information d bibliographic material on American folklore.

64. That the Pan American Union continue lding to the collection of popular art objects and folk music recordings.

65. That the Pan American Union continue to blish works of folklore.

66. That the Pan American Union promote the gular holding of national and international minars on folk music and popular art.

67. That the Commission on History of the Pan merican Institute of Geography and History be quested to study the desirability of holding an ter-American competition on folklore material, en to all interested institutions and individuals, hich would cover the many aspects of popular xpression and offer prizes for the best contribu- ons.

ECOMMENDS to the member states:

PROTECTION OF AUTHORS' AND ARTISTS' RIGHTS

68. That those governments that have not yet one so study the possibility of ratifying the Con- ention on Literary and Artistic Copyright Buenos Aires, 1910); the Inter-American Conven- ion on the Rights of the Author in Literary, Scien- ific, and Artistic Works (Washington, 1946); and he Universal Copyright Convention (Geneva, 952).

PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, ARTISTIC, AND SCIENTIFIC HERITAGES

69. That those governments that have not yet one so study the possibility of passing laws for he protection of their archaeological, historical, nd artistic heritages, endeavoring to establish a ystem of inventory similar to that adopted by the Republic of Ecuador, and that, furthermore, they onsider the possibility of organizing an exchange f information with the other American countries hrough the adoption of a uniform system of card ile descriptions of the national monuments and property of archaeological, historical, and artistic value.

70. That those governments that have not yet done so study the possibility of adhering to the International Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, sponsored by UNESCO.

DISSEMINATION AND FREE CIRCULATION OF WORKS WHICH, IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE, LETTERS, AND THE ARTS, CONTRIBUTE TO THE FORMATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN SPIRIT

71. That the governments of those countries in which the shortage of foreign exchange creates difficulties in the dissemination of books and scientific material devote special attention to this problem and seek to find a solution.

72. That those governments that have not yet done so study the possibility of adhering to the agreements adopted by UNESCO at the Fifth Session of its General Conference (Florence, 1950) to facilitate the importation of cultural objects and the international circulation of audio-visual materials of an educational, scientific, and cultural nature.

73. That the governments study the possibility of eliminating or lowering the customs barriers that impede the importation of paper and other material to be used in the various countries for the production of educational, artistic, and scientific books, works, and materials.

74. That the governments study the possibility of establishing preferential postal rates for the air shipment of educational, artistic, and scientific books, works, and materials.

INCREASE OF LIBRARIES, EXPANSION OF THEIR SERVICES, BASIC AND ADVANCED TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANS

75. That the governments that have not yet adopted a library program study the possibility of doing so as soon as possible by creating a national fund for the development of libraries, encouraging the study of library science, and recognizing the professional standing of librarians.

76. That in their programs for the development of public libraries, the governments study the possibility of making use of the experience gained in the Pilot Public Library, at Medellín.

DEVELOPMENT OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND UNIFORM BIBLIOGRAPHIC STANDARDS

77. That the governments and public and private institutions endeavor to devote special and immediate attention to the problem of compiling

national bibliographies, taking into account the following needs:

a. Current lists of official publications
b. Current lists of bibliographies of nonofficial works
c. Specialized national bibliographies
d. Retrospective bibliographies of both official and nonofficial publications.

78. That the governments consider the advisability of establishing in their respective national libraries or similar institutions a national bibliographic center or service devoted to compiling bibliographies and to similar tasks.

79. That the governments study the possibility of providing technical training to bibliographers and librarians charged with compiling national bibliographies.

DISSEMINATION OF THE WORKS OF AMERICAN COMPOSERS AND ARTISTS

80. That the governments study the possibility of facilitating the exchange of works and objects of art by adopting agreements designed to eliminate the obstacles arising from present customs and fiscal regulations.

V

Financial Support for the Cultural Program of the Pan American Union

Whereas:

Resolution III of the Tenth Inter-American Conference recommends that the Council of the Organization of American States take the necessary measures to make available to the Pan American Union additional funds for the fulfillment of the responsibilities it has acquired as the result of the decisions in the cultural field reached by the said Conference,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

Recommends:

That, within the budgetary limitations of the Pan American Union, the Council of the Organization of American States study the possibility of making available additional funds to further the cultural program of the Organization of American States.

VI

Committees for the Promotion of American Solidarity

Whereas:

The recommendation presented to the Tenth Inter-American Conference by the delegation of Uruguay regarding "the creation in each coun of national committees for the promotion American solidarity" was submitted by that C ference to the Inter-American Cultural Cou for consideration (Resolution III),

The Second Meeting of the Inter-Americ Cultural Council

Recommends:

1. That the Council of the Organization American States approach the governments of member states with a view to the creation of tional committees having the following functio

a. To inform the public regarding all aspe of American solidarity, the meaning Pan Americanism, and the work of Organization of American States
b. To promote cultural, artistic, and scienti activities designed to make known in ea country the people, the institutions, a the social, cultural, and political life of t other nations of the Hemisphere
c. To encourage among the various countr good-neighbor visits of delegations writers, artists, professional men and w men, scientists, students, and workers
d. To organize, insofar as possible, in t museums of the various countries, sectio devoted to the art, culture, and folklore the Americas.

2. That these committees maintain close ti with the Pan American Union, the Specializ Organizations of the Organization of Americ States, the representatives on the Inter-Americ Cultural Council, and the national departments charge of relations with international organiz tions.

3. That the Pan American Union offer the committees the services of its representative each country.

VII

Review of the Studies Assigned to the Committee for Cultural Action by the First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

Whereas:

The general report submitted by the Committe for Cultural Action to the Second Meeting of th Inter-American Cultural Council (Document indicates the advisability of reconsidering som of the resolutions of the First Meeting, whethe with a view toward modifying the tasks assigne to the committee, making them more specifi suspending their execution temporarily, or del gating them to other agencies; and

The resolutions of the Second Meeting of the ter-American Cultural Council imply new tasks d studies for the Committee for Cultural Action,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American ltural Council

ESOLVES:

1. That the following studies assigned to the mmittee for Cultural Action by the First Meet- g of the Inter-American Cultural Council be nsferred to the organizations listed below:

   a. To the Pan American Union: bases on which to convoke an inter-American congress for the discussion of the problems of musical education (Resolution IX.6) and creation of inter-American awards in music, the visual arts, dramatic art, and the dance (Resolution IX.34 and 35)

   b. To the Pan American Institute of Geography and History: the drafting of geographic maps (Resolution XXI).

2. That the Committee for Cultural Action roceed with the following studies assigned by the rst Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural ouncil:

   a. Preschool education (Resolution XXXIII)

   b. Educational and cultural action to combat prejudices that affect negatively inter-American solidarity (Resolution XLVIII.3.c)

   c. Draft amendment of Article 30 of the Charter of the Organization of American States (unnumbered resolution)

   d. Problems of ownership of artistic property and copyright in America (Resolution IX.7)

   e. Anthology of American thought (Resolution XIII.5)

   f. Desirability of establishing regular contacts among men of letters, critics, historians, and teachers of literature (Resolution XIII.8)

   g. Inter-American cultural exhibits (Resolution XVI)

   h. Review and evaluation of inter-American cultural activities (Resolution XXII)

   i. American educators (volume containing biographical data on the educators chosen and other ways of honoring them) (Resolution XLV)

   j. School organization and administration (Resolution XLVIII.3.a) and re-education of maladjusted and abnormal youth (Resolution XLVIII.3.f).

3. That the Committee for Cultural Action, n addition to preparing the studies assigned to it by other resolutions of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, draw up a plan for inter-American round tables for the discussion of the problems of mutual understanding or misunderstanding among the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

VIII

Committee for Cultural Action's Study on the Dissemination and Understanding of the Charter of the Organization of American States

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council resolved, in Resolution XXIV, "to request the Council of the Organization of American States, pursuant to Resolution I of the Ninth International Conference of American States, to entrust to the Committee for Cultural Action, in collaboration with the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union, the prompt drafting of a general program to assure the most widespread dissemination and understanding possible of the Charter of the Organization of American States";

The Committee for Cultural Action, taking into consideration the working paper prepared by the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union, has submitted the requested study to the Second Meeting for consideration; and

This study covers all aspects of a wide-scale program for the dissemination and understanding of the Charter of the Organization of American States,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS:

1. That, in developing its program for the dissemination of the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Pan American Union take into careful consideration the suggestions contained in the Committee for Cultural Action's study (Document CAC-E-4, Rev. 2).

2. That the Specialized Organizations of the Organization of American States be requested to give this study their attention and in their work endeavor to apply the suggestions contained therein.

3. That the governments of the member states and the universities and other teaching institutions of the Hemisphere promote an understanding of the Charter of the Organization of American States, putting into practice the methods suggested in the Committee for Cultural Action's study.

4. That the Pan American Union endeavor to give this study the widest possible distribution.

IX

COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION'S STUDY ON BASES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS OF THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF AMERICA

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, in Resolution XLVIII.3.b, charged the Committee for Cultural Action with the preparation of a study on "the bases for the development of programs of the geography and history of America in secondary and higher education, for the purpose of promoting inter-American understanding and solidarity"; and

The Committee for Cultural Action has fully complied with the aforesaid resolution by presenting to the Second Meeting a broad study which covers the fundamental aspects of the problem and which may serve as a basis for revising the programs of the geography and history of America (Document CAC-E-3, Rev. 1),

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

1. To express to the Committee for Cultural Action its satisfaction at the interest and conscientiousness that the committee has shown in carrying out the study entrusted to it by Resolution XLVIII.3.b of the First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

2. To request that the Pan American Institute of Geography and History study this document and make use of it in the efforts to revise the teaching of history and geography for the purpose of of promoting inter-American understanding and solidarity.

3. That the Pan American Union endeavor to give this study the widest possible distribution.

X

COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION'S STUDY ON COORDINATED SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, in Resolution VII, recommended that the Committee for Cultural Action "prepare a report on the operation of the 'Coordinated Services for Indian Communities' in Mexico or in any other country where they have been established" and that it "study the ethnological, economic, social, and political bases of this exp ment with the idea of making pertinent sugg tions to the Council of the Organization American States"; and

The Committee for Cultural Action, through study, has described the characteristics and p poses of the coordinated services for Indian c munities and offered the requested suggestions the Council of the Organization of Ameri States,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-Ameri Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the Committee for Cultural tion's study on coordinated services for Ind communities (Document CAC-E-12).

2. To transmit this recommendation to Council of the Organization of American Sta and to the Inter-American Indian Institute.

XI

COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION'S STUDY THE BASES OF AN EDUCATIONAL POLICY FO THE INCORPORATION OF INDIAN GROUPS INTO NATIONAL LIFE

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American C tural Council, in Resolution XLVIII.3.g, charg the Committee for Cultural Action with t preparation of a study on "the bases of an edu tional policy that will take into consideration t problems arising from the process of incorporati Indian or other minority groups into natio life";

It is an urgent necessity that the governme take these bases into account in developing th programs for the incorporation of Indian grou into national life; and

The Charter of the Organization of Americ States, in Article 74.d, points out that one of t functions of the Inter-American Cultural Coun is to promote the adoption of "special programs training, education and culture for the indigeno groups of the American countries",

The Second Meeting of the Inter-Americ Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the Committee for Cultur Action's Study on the Bases of an Educatio Policy That Will Take into Consideration t Problems Arising from the Process of Incorpora ing Indian or Other Minority Groups into Natio Life (Document CAC-E-6).

2. To recommend that the governments of t American states study the possibility of adopti

in their programs for incorporating Indian groups into national life the bases drawn up by the Committee for Cultural Action.

3. To recommend that in carrying out their work the Inter-American Indian Institute and the national Indian institutes take into account the conclusions contained in the committee's study.

XII

COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION'S STUDY RELATIVE TO A PLAN FOR PROMOTING AN EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD OF INDIAN EDUCATION

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council charged its permanent committee, the Committee for Cultural Action, with the study of "a plan for promoting among the American countries an exchange of experiences in the field of Indian education" (Resolution XXXV); and

The Committee for Cultural Action has submitted to the Second Meeting such a study setting forth the plan requested,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

1. To accept the Committee for Cultural Action's Study Relative to a Plan for Promoting an Exchange of Experiences in the Field of Indian Education among the American Countries (Document CAC-E-5).

2. To request that the Inter-American Indian Institute study the plan and take it into consideration in drawing up its program.

XIII

INCORPORATION OF THE HEMISPHERE'S INDIAN ETHNIC GROUPS INTO NATIONAL LIFE

WHEREAS:

A more intense effort to promote the incorporation of the Hemisphere's Indian ethnic groups into national life must be made without further delay,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS:

That literacy work be accompanied by a study on the Indian's socio-economic condition, in order to awaken in him a sense of belonging to the land, making him a productive element of society and a useful citizen.

XIV

SHORT COURSES

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, in Resolution XLI, resolved "to charge the Committee for Cultural Action, after consultation with American educational and university authorities, with presenting to the Inter-American Cultural Council a report on the possibility of establishing accredited short professional courses";

It is necessary to further the economic development of the American nations, in the agricultural field as well as in the industrial and commercial fields, through the incorporation into their productive life of major segments of the population that are technically trained at the intermediate level;

It is imperative to raise the dignity of manual labor and to recognize its great importance in the development of the collective life of the nation; and

It is urgent that new fields of specialized work be opened to youth, in accordance with the demands of the labor market and with the students' interests and aptitudes,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the efforts expended by the Committee for Cultural Action in preparing its Study on Short Courses (Document CAC-E-2, Rev. 2).

2. To recognize that the problem studied in this report has two aspects, which may be clearly defined as follows:

   a. Vocational and technical education at the intermediate level
   b. Courses of shorter duration than those required for the traditional liberal professions.

3. To request that the Pan American Union study this topic, adding to the information previously gathered, so that it reflects the situation in the majority of the American countries.

RECOMMENDS to the governments of the member states:

4. That they endeavor to lend adequate financial support to vocational and technical instruction.

5. That they endeavor to organize the schools of this type in such a way that specialized vocational instruction will be integrated with instruction in cultural subjects.

6. That they endeavor to provide articulation between technical training and the rest of the educational system, so that technical training will form a part of the over-all system and the students receiving such instruction may continue their studies in accordance with their possibilities.

RECOMMENDS to the Council of the Organization of American States:

7. That the Pan American Union promote the exchange of information on this subject, with a view to making known the methods and techniques of those courses that are of shorter duration than those required for the traditional liberal and the technical professions.

XV

COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION'S REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN AMERICA AS TO ILLITERACY

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, in Resolution XXVIII.7, recommended "that the Pan American Union, in collaboration with the Committee for Cultural Action, present to the member states, the Council of the Organization of American States, and the Inter-American Cultural Council an 'Annual Report on the Situation in America as to Illiteracy and Elementary Education' ";

Taking into account the information furnished by the Division of Education of the Pan American Union, the Committee for Cultural Action has prepared a first report containing some practical suggestions on the eradication of illiteracy;

It is desirable to distribute this report among the member states, universities, educational authorities, and other interested agencies, so that they may know the status of the problem; and

As stated in Resolution XXVIII.7 of the First Meeting and recognized by the Committee for Cultural Action in its report mentioned above, research on the situation in America as to illiteracy and elementary education should be continued, in order that the member states, the Council of the Organization, and the Inter-American Cultural Council may be kept regularly informed and that recommendations for the solution of the problem may be made,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

1. To take cognizance of the Committee for Cultural Action's Report on the Situation in America as to Illiteracy (Document CAC-E-17).

2. To request that the Pan American Union give the Committee for Cultural Action's repo on the illiteracy situation in America the wide possible distribution among the member state universities, ministries of education, educationa authorities, international organizations, cultur institutions, private societies, and other agenci interested in the solution of the problem, once th statistical data on the subject have been reviewe and compiled by the Inter American Statistic Institute.

XVI

COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION'S STUDY O VACATION COLONIES FOR STUDENTS

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American Cu tural Council, in Resolution XXXII, recommende that the Committee for Cultural Action prepare study containing all appropriate recommendation and pointing out the scope and benefits of vacatio colonies for students, summarizing the experienc on an international level, and indicating the con crete possibilities for extending these experience to the inter-American field; and

The Committee for Cultural Action has com pleted an over-all study on vacation colonies fo students, indicating the concrete possibilities fo extending these experiences to the inter-America field,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cul tural Council

RESOLVES:

1. To take cognizance of the Committee fo Cultural Action's Study on Vacation Colonies fo Students (Document CAC-E-10).

2. To make the following specific recommenda tions in accordance with the suggestions of th Committee for Cultural Action:

a. That the member states seek to creat favorable public opinion for the establish ment and operation of vacation colonie for students through government organiza tions and private institutions

b. That the ministries of education or appro priate official agencies of the American countries, according to their possibilities establish budgetary allotments specifically for the financing of vacation colonies fo students

c. That in this task the member states en deavor to enlist the cooperation of private institutions and autonomous agencies

d. That the appropriate official and autono mous agencies and private institutions ex ercise their functions through a corps o

specialized teachers and organize, direct, and administer the various colonies so as to ensure the physical well-being of the students and the continuation of the educational process

e. That the American governments and public and private institutions enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements for the systematic exchange of students among the various countries of the Hemisphere, with a view toward establishing truly inter-American colonies.

3. To request the Pan American Union to ensure due distribution of this study and promote its dissemination with a view toward fulfillment of the above recommendations.

XVII

TEXTBOOKS ON CIVICS

WHEREAS:

An examination has been made of the study on organizing competitions to award prizes for the best civics textbooks for use at the different educational levels, prepared by the Committee for Cultural Action and the Pan American Union pursuant to Resolution XXXVII of the First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, and this study shows the advisability and feasibility of organizing inter-American competitions for textbooks on civics (Document CAC-E-11),

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

1. To receive the aforesaid study and the rules for the competition as proposed by the Committee for Cultural Action and the Pan American Union, and to recommend their adoption by the countries that deem it advisable.

2. To recommend to the member states, publishing houses, authors, and cultural institutions that they study the possibility of incorporating information on the principles of the inter-American system in the textbooks on civics.

XVIII

EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

WHEREAS:

Cognizance has been taken of the study on the various systems for the exchange of persons, prepared by the Committee for Cultural Action pursuant to Resolutions XXXVI, XXXIX, and XLVIII of the First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, a study which concludes that the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations approved by the Tenth Inter-American Conference and the bilateral agreements appear to be "the most suitable instruments for enabling a general exchange of persons to be carried out among the American countries" and that "the obligations of the Convention of Caracas . . . cannot be increased at this time" (Document CAC-E-15);

The study shows that, because of its complexity, the subject cannot be exhausted in a single document and that recommendations will have to be formulated as circumstances permit;

The efforts made by UNESCO in this field are of valuable assistance, indicating both the complexity of the subject and the possibilities for practical action; and

In its study the Committee for Cultural Action limits itself to proposing several practical suggestions for promoting the exchange of persons, suggestions that may be expanded or modified in the future,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS to the governments of the member states:

1. That they seek the creation of institutions for promoting studies abroad and cultural exchange where no such organizations, public or private, already exist.

2. That, insofar as possible, they endeavor to support bilateral exchange programs, whether governmental or nongovernmental.

3. That they study the means of intensifying their fellowship programs and provide the students from other countries with the broadest possible administrative facilities.

4. That the member states that have not yet done so study the possibility of ratifying the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, approved at Caracas by the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

5. That they endeavor to ensure that all cultural agreements, bilateral as well as multilateral, be deposited with the Pan American Union.

RECOMMENDS to the Committee for Cultural Action:

6. That it continue the study on the exchange of persons among the American countries, report regularly to the Inter-American Cultural Council on the status of the exchange program in America, and formulate whatever recommendations it considers pertinent.

RECOMMENDS to the Pan American Union:

7. That it disseminate the study on the ex-

change of persons among the member states, universities, institutions of higher learning, and any official or private agencies interested in the problem.

8. That it continue collaborating closely with UNESCO.

9. That in the program of educational, scientific, and cultural interchange it consider, within the budgetary limits, the possibility of granting more importance to the exchange of persons on a multilateral basis. Such an exchange should permit persons to participate, in an unofficial capacity, in seminars, round tables, training courses, and other projects designed to achieve inter-American understanding.

10. That it obtain from the member states more adequate information on their programs for the exchange of persons so as to have more complete data available for the preparation of subsequent studies on the subject.

XIX

COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION'S STUDY ON THE PROGRAM FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LETTERS

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council resolved, in Resolution XIII.8 and 11, to charge the Committee for Cultural Action with studying "the desirability of establishing regular contacts among men of letters, critics, historians, and teachers of literature" and "the possibility of establishing an inter-American literary award, to be named for Rubén Darío"; and

The Committee for Cultural Action completed the above-mentioned study during the period immediately preceding the Second Meeting, according to the report submitted to the Council by the Committee chairman,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

To request the Committee for Cultural Action to continue studying contacts among men of letters in the countries of America and to formulate any pertinent recommendations so that an adequate sum may be allotted for a Rubén Darío Inter-American Literary Award.

XX

DRAFT CULTURAL CHARTER OF AMERICA

WHEREAS:

The First Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, in Resolution IV, charged the D
partment of Cultural Affairs of the Pan Amer
can Union and the Committee for Cultural Actio
with the preparation of a preliminary draft of th
Cultural Charter of America;

The Tenth Inter-American Conference,
Resolution IV, set forth the standards for th
preparation of the aforesaid draft and, in Resol
tion III, agreed to submit to the Second Meetin
of the Inter-American Cultural Council the pr
posal presented by the delegation of Cuba regar
ing the introduction and bases for the Cultur
Charter; and

The Committee for Cultural Action has submi
ted to the Second Meeting of the Inter-America
Cultural Council for consideration a draft Cu
tural Charter of America,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cu
tural Council

RESOLVES:

To transmit to the Council of the Organizatio
of American States the following draft Cultura
Charter of America, for inclusion in the agenda o
the Eleventh Inter-American Conference:

WHEREAS:

The historic mission of America is to offe
man a land of liberty and an environmen
favorable to the development of his perso
ality and the realization of his just aspira
tions;

Education, science, and culture should con
tribute decisively to the fulfillment of thes
high mission;

It is desirable to incorporate into a basi
instrument the various cultural standard
now existing, so that the effective role of edu
cation, science, and culture in the historic
mission of America will be duly established
and

IN ACCORDANCE WITH:

Resolution IV of the First Meeting of th
Inter-American Cultural Council (Mexico
City, 1951), Resolution IV of the Tenth Inter
American Conference (Caracas, 1954), an
Resolution XX of the Second Meeting of th
Inter-American Cultural Council (Lima
1956),

The Eleventh Inter-American Conference

RESOLVES:

To approve the following

CULTURAL CHARTER OF AMERICA

I. America is a community with distinc
characteristics of its own in which the funda
mental elements of Western, Indian, African

and other cultures coexist or blend with the contributions resulting from the intermingling of races.

II. The features peculiar to America stem from the notable fact that here Western, Christian civilization has undergone an extensive process of acculturation.

III. The variety of America's cultural life is a valuable and unique source of its spiritual wealth.

IV. Within the New World's spiritual diversification there is a marked consciousness of a common destiny, which affirms the unity of America.

V. The whole history of America emphasizes the fact that there are no superior or inferior races, but only ethnic types with diverse inclinations, aptitudes, and traditions, and that, given favorable opportunities, all are equally capable of achieving the highest and noblest levels of culture.

VI. America should remain open to all spiritual and human influences consistent with its historic destiny.

VII. The spiritual unity of America is based on respect for the historic personality of each of the countries of the Hemisphere and demands the mutual understanding and close cooperation of all for attaining the high purposes of human culture.

VIII. The ideals of liberty, peace, justice, and solidarity constitute a common heritage of the American people.

IX. Peace and justice should be based on education and the concerted effort of human intelligence and will, not on political and economic factors alone.

X. Education has as its objective the full development of the human personality and the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental liberties. It should likewise promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among men and nations.

XI. Every person has the right to an education, which should enable him to live with dignity, improve his standard of living, and become a useful member of society.

XII. The right to an education implies equality of opportunities. Every person has the right to take part in the spiritual life of the community and to enjoy the cultural benefits that the community has to offer.

XIII. America proclaims its faith in democracy, sincerely practiced, as the system most propitious to the development of education, science, and culture.

XIV. The development of the cultural life of America requires full respect for the principles embodied in the Charter of the Organization of American States and in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, including freedom of thought, of conscience, of instruction, of religion, of opinion, and of expression. It calls, moreover, for an improvement of economic and social conditions and for the recognition of the essential dignity of labor.

XV. Any discrimination arising from prejudice for reasons of race, social position, political opinion, or religious belief is an affront to human dignity and contrary to the Christian ideal of equality and fraternity.

XVI. Laws serve to safeguard and guarantee man's fundamental rights and liberties, and it is the role of culture to strengthen the conviction that such rights and liberties are not mere concessions of the law.

XVII. Science, letters, and the arts should find inspiration in the ethical principles sacred to mankind.

XVIII. Education should ensure the essential unity of culture and avoid the abuses of specialization.

XIX. The fundamental rights recognized in this Charter imply for the people of America the duty of assimilating, enriching, and promoting culture, by all means within their power, for it is culture that is the highest social and historic expression of the human spirit.

XXI

Validation of Diplomas and Equivalence of Studies

Whereas:

On the basis of the Study on the Validation of Diplomas and Granting of Equal Credit, presented by the Committee for Cultural Action (Document CAC-E-14), the following may be inferred:

a. The difference in meaning between the word *college* as used in the United States of America and the word *colegio* as used in Latin America; for, whereas the former refers to an institution at the university level, the latter is applied to institutions at the secondary, and even primary, level

b. The difference in meaning between the words *bachiller* and *bachelor*; for, while the

former is generally used in Latin America to refer to a student who has completed his secondary studies, the latter is used in the United States to indicate the first university degree

c. The problem of the validation of professional diplomas; and

It is desirable to establish an inter-American standard to facilitate the validation of diplomas and equivalence of studies,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the class period of approximately 45 minutes be established as the unit of measure for secondary and higher studies in Latin America.

2. That the hours devoted to practice, laboratory work, and seminars in each subject be given half the academic weight accorded the regular class periods.

3. That the unit of measure adopted be calculated on the basis of the number of hours per week that are devoted to a course, and that it be applied to the secondary as well as higher levels.

4. That the unit of measure be applied only within analogous programs and courses, equivalence being established on the basis of the same number of classroom hours per year.

5. That, when programs are not fully equivalent, supplementary courses be established to ensure such equivalence.

6. That, in the case of autonomous educational institutions, agreements be adopted directly between the interested institutions with respect to the equivalence of studies and degrees.

7. That agreements be adopted for admitting a person who has received a degree in one American country to the exercise of his profession in another American country—or state, in the case of the United States.

XXII

MEETINGS OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS, DEANS, AND PROFESSORS

WHEREAS:

The Tenth Inter-American Conference, in Resolution V, recommendation 2, suggested that the Inter-American Cultural Council study the possibility of holding periodic meetings of rectors, deans, and professors, "looking toward the consideration of the educational problems of special interest to American universities";

The Committee for Cultural Action and the Pan American Union have prepared suggestions on the agendas for the meetings of presidents, deans, and professors with regard to which it essential to obtain the views of the future pa ticipants; and

The nature of the topics, which are of commc interest to the universities of America, would see to indicate the desirability of organizing thes meetings on a nongovernmental basis,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cu tural Council

RESOLVES:

1. That it is desirable to promote the holdin of inter-American meetings of university pres dents, deans, and professors as a means of stimu lating a greater exchange of ideas and experienc among persons interested in university adminis tration and teaching in the American countries

2. That the Pan American Union consult wit the university authorities or with the nationa associations of universities, in order to determin which are the most pressing problems requirin study and, in the light of the information receive to draw up a specific plan for the meetings.

3. That, in preparing the above-mentione plan, the Pan American Union be guided by th following considerations:

a. The need for limiting the agenda of th meetings to specific topics of great impor tance and of common interest

b. The possibility of obtaining financia assistance not only from the government but also from private sources.

XXIII

CONVENTION ON THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATION

WHEREAS:

The international exchange of publications i one of the most effective methods for disseminat ing ideas and knowledge;

Resolution XVII of the Tenth Inter-America Conference recommended that the Committee fo Cultural Action prepare a study on the possibl amendment of inter-American conventions on th exchange of publications; and

On the basis of the studies prepared by th Committee for Cultural Action and the Pa American Union, it seems unfeasible at the mo ment to draw up a new convention without mor complete information on the exchange situation i the various countries of the Western Hemisphere

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cul tural Council

RECOMMENDS to the Pan American Union:

1. That it compile and disseminate information on exchange activities in the Western Hemisphere

2. That it promote the signing of bilatera

agreements to ensure the exchange of publications among:

a. Governments (and government agencies such as ministries of education)
b. Libraries
c. Universities
d. Other scientific and cultural institutions.

3. That it disseminate information on the contents of the American and universal conventions on the exchange of publications, and that before suggesting amendments to the multilateral agreements in force in America, it await the outcome of the Regional Latin American Conference on Exchange, to be held by UNESCO in October 1956, in Havana.

4. That, in collaboration with UNESCO, it promote the creation of national centers for the exchange of publications.

5. That it prepare models of basic laws specifying the subjects to be included in the national legislation designed to facilitate the international exchange of publications.

6. That it convoke seminars and conferences with the object of improving conditions of exchange, and that it take part in the Regional Latin American Conference on Exchange that UNESCO will hold during October 1956 in Havana.

7. That, with a view to improving the exchange of publications, it intensify the bibliographic services of the organs of the Organization of American States, in particular those rendered by the *Inter-American Review of Bibliography*, the monthly *List of Books Accessioned and Periodical Articles Indexed*, and the "Bibliographic Series".

8. That it prepare a list of serials and of official Latin American publications, so as to facilitate exchange operations.

9. That it collaborate with the Committee for Cultural Action in the preparation and distribution of a list of books representative of the American countries, the list to be compiled after consultation with the ministries of education and the principal universities and cultural institutions of the Western Hemisphere and to include information on the means of obtaining the books.

RECOMMENDS to the member states:

10. That they seek to establish national exchange centers or offices, preferably attached to the national library of each country, and that they take adequate administrative and legislative measures to ensure that these centers assume the major responsibility in carrying out the international exchange program.

11. That they seek to conclude bilateral agreements in order to promote the exchange of publications and, in so doing, consider the advisability of consulting with the technical offices of the Pan American Union on the question of the materials and subjects that should be specifically included in these agreements.

12. That they seek to continue and intensify the sending of publications, both official and non-official, to the library of the Pan American Union, in accordance with the resolutions of the Inter-American Conferences.

XXIV

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

WHEREAS:

In view of the distinct characteristics of the American countries and of the common cultural aspirations of their people, it is advisable to promote the creation of institutions that will stimulate and seek to coordinate the cultural activities of the various nations, these institutions to be modeled, if possible, on the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS:

1. That national cultural institutions be established in those American countries where they do not already exist.

2. That, once these centers have been established, consideration be given to the possibility of creating, for the purpose of bringing them together, an inter-American agency that might take the form of an Inter-American Cultural Institute.

XXV

RADIO PROGRAMS AND PUBLICATIONS FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF AMERICAN CULTURE IN EACH COUNTRY

WHEREAS:

It is the obligation of the member states to contribute to the dissemination of American culture,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS:

That the governments of the member states, through their embassies and other diplomatic channels, promote and encourage lecture series, radio programs, and publications designed to disseminate the cultural and artistic activities of each of the member states of the Organization of American States.

XXVI

PROMOTION OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

WHEREAS:

The delegation of Bolivia has presented a draft resolution (Document 33) for the purpose of preventing the circulation of books, films, and other material detrimental to the education of children; and

The delegation of Peru has presented a draft resolution (Document 24) designed to promote the study of magazines and other forms of children's literature,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS:

That the governments and private organizations study the possibility of promoting in their respective countries the production, importation, and circulation of magazines, booklets, stories, novels, films, and toys suitable for the proper character development of America's future generations, in order to eliminate gradually the influences harmful to such development.

XXVII

NATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS

WHEREAS:

A knowledge of social, economic, and geographic conditions constitutes a firm foundation for the organization, diversification, and extension of educational systems; and

It is advisable, as a means of promoting mutual understanding among the countries of America, to undertake social research as a preliminary step toward the compiling of an encyclopedia of America,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS to the member states:

That they seek to prepare brief national encyclopedias in their respective countries, with the help of national, regional, and local educational bodies, as the first step toward the preparation of an encyclopedia of America, which would lead to a wider knowledge and better understanding of national and inter-American problems.

XXVIII

STUDY OF A RADIO PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAS

WHEREAS:

Radio broadcasting is an effective educational medium for instilling the ideals of peace and harmony and for promoting solidarity among the peoples of America,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS:

That the Committee for Cultural Action study and formulate suggestions on, the content and techniques of educational radio programs on American themes.

XXIX

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE STATUTES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL

WHEREAS:

The Council of the Organization of American States prepared a preliminary study on the organization and functioning of the Committee for Cultural Action (Document 4 of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council); and

The Committee on Organs of the Council of the Organization has proposed changes in the Statutes;

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS to the Council of the Organization of American States:

Consideration and approval of the proposed text of the following articles of the Statutes of the Inter-American Cultural Council:

ARTICLE 8. When one or several countries present projects or proposals that are of general interest, they shall be submitted directly to the Inter-American Cultural Council, if it is in session, or through the Council of the Organization in the intervals between meetings. In the latter case, the Council of the Organization, taking into account the importance of the matter, shall decide how it is to be dealt with.

ARTICLE 25. The agenda of each meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council shall be prepared by the Committee for Cultural Action, to be submitted to the Council of the Organization for approval. If the Committee for Cultural Action should not be in session, the agenda shall be prepared by the Council of the Organization. In the preparation of the agenda, consideration shall be given to the suggestions made by the Inter-American Cultural Council at its previous meeting. After approval, the agenda shall be transmitted to the governments at least three months in advance of the meeting.

ARTICLE 27. The Committee for Cultural

Action, which has its seat in Mexico City, shall function as the permanent committee of the Inter-American Cultural Council, for the purpose of preparing any studies that the latter assigns to it. With respect to these studies, the Council makes the final decision.

ARTICLE 27 BIS. In the preparation of the studies assigned to it, the Committee for Cultural Action shall endeavor to maintain coordinative relations with the organs of the Organization of American States that carry out similar activities.

ARTICLE 27 TER. In the intervals between meetings of the Inter-American Cultural Council, the Committee for Cultural Action shall attend to any request for an opinion addressed to it by the Council of the Organization with respect to the development of its work programs.

ARTICLE 28. The Committee for Cultural Action, within the terms of the Charter and the provisions of these Statutes, represents all the member states of the Organization and looks after their cultural interests.

ARTICLE 29. The members of the Committee for Cultural Action are five states, chosen at each Inter-American Conference.

ARTICLE 30. The representatives of the member states who are to serve on the Committee for Cultural Action shall be elected by the Inter-American Cultural Council from a panel of three submitted by each state chosen by the Inter-American Conference; they shall be specialists in education or cultural matters, and be in a position to devote themselves exclusively to studies related to such subjects and attend primarily to the work of the Committee. The order of listing on this panel shall not be considered as an indication of preference.

ARTICLE 31. The representatives who are to serve on the Committee for Cultural Action shall be elected at the first regular meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council that follows each regular meeting of the Inter-American Conference. For this purpose, the five states chosen by the Conference shall send their respective panels of three to the Council of the Organization one month in advance of the date set for the meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

ARTICLE 32. In case a state waives its right to submit a panel for the general election of representatives on the Committee for Cultural Action, the Council of the Organization shall choose another state to exercise that right. The selection shall be made in time to enable the state chosen to submit a panel of three when the Inter-American Cultural Council meets.

ARTICLE 33. During the intervals between meetings of the Inter-American Cultural Council or between those of the Inter-American Conference, the Council of the Organization shall fill any vacancies that occur and replace any state that finds it necessary to discontinue its cooperation.

ARTICLE 34. In accordance with Article 33, if a member state of the Committee for Cultural Action withdraws, the Council of the Organization shall request another state of its own choice to submit a panel of three, so that the number of representatives on the Committee may be complete.

ARTICLE 35. Also in accordance with Article 33, in case of the death, resignation, or recall of a representative serving on the Committee for Cultural Action, the Chairman of the Council of the Organization shall request the state concerned to submit a new panel of three within a period of three months. In case a representative serving on the Committee for Cultural Action fails to attend regular meetings for more than three consecutive months, the Chairman of the Council of the Organization shall request the respective government to consider the desirability of regularizing the attendance of the said representative or of submitting a new panel.

ARTICLE 36. Failure to submit a panel or to regularize the presence of a representative on the Committee, in any of the instances covered in the foregoing articles, shall be reason for the Chairman of the Council of the Organization of American States to consult with the government concerned.

ARTICLE 37. The representatives on the Committee for Cultural Action shall serve from the date on which they are elected until the election referred to in Article 31 is held.

ARTICLE 38. Attendance by three representatives on the Committee for Cultural Action constitutes a quorum.

ARTICLE 39. The Committee for Cultural Action shall function during the period that it itself establishes as necessary for the preparation of the studies that have been en-

trusted to it, bearing in mind the necessity of distributing these studies sufficiently in advance of the meetings of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

XXX

REGULATIONS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL

WHEREAS:

Article 49 of the Statutes of the Inter-American Cultural Council at present in force authorizes the Council to issue its own regulations,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

To approve the following Regulations:

ARTICLE 1. The Inter-American Cultural Council is governed by the Charter of the Organization of American States, its own Statutes, and these Regulations.

MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE 2. The Council is composed of one representative from each member state of the Organization, appointed by the respective government.

ARTICLE 3. Each government may also appoint alternate representatives and advisers, who may substitute for the representatives at sessions of any kind.

CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN

ARTICLE 4. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Council shall be elected at the first plenary session by an absolute majority vote of the representatives of the member states. Both officers shall hold office until the next meeting of the Council and may not be re-elected for the term immediately following.

ARTICLE 5. In case of the temporary or permanent disability of the Chairman, or if his office should become vacant, he shall be replaced by the Vice Chairman, with the same powers and duties.

ARTICLE 6. During the meetings of the Council it shall be the duty of the Chairman:

a. To preside over the sessions of the Council and to submit to it for consideration the subjects that appear in the order of business;
b. To recognize the representatives in the order in which they request permission to speak;
c. To call to order any representative whose remarks are not relevant to the matter under discussion;
d. To rule on points of order that arise in t discussions, although, if any representati so requests, the decision shall be submitt to a majority vote;
e. To put to a vote the points under discussi and to announce the results; and
f. To take such steps as he deems advisab to advance the work and to enforce t Regulations.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE AT MEETINGS

ARTICLE 7. At the first plenary session of ea meeting of the Council, after the election of t Chairman and the Vice Chairman, the order precedence of the delegations shall be establish by lot. Before the drawing of lots, the delegatio shall be seated in alphabetical order.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

ARTICLE 8. The Chairman shall draw up t order of business for each session, and the Secr tary General shall transmit it sufficiently in a vance to the members of each delegation.

ARTICLE 9. If a matter not on the order of bus ness should be presented for discussion, consider tion thereof shall be deferred until a subsequen session, unless the Council decides otherwise.

DISCUSSIONS

ARTICLE 10. Discussions shall be conducted i accordance with the provisions of these Regul tions. In all matters not contemplated herein, t Regulations of the Council of the Organizatio shall be applied.

ARTICLE 11. An absolute majority of the repre sentatives of the member states constitutes a quo rum.

ARTICLE 12. Draft resolutions that are to b considered at plenary sessions shall be presented in writing to the secretariat of the Council, whic shall distribute copies thereof to all the repre sentatives in due course. However, the Council c the committees, as the case may be, ma authorize the discussion of a proposal that has no been distributed in advance.

ARTICLE 13. During the discussion of a matter any representative may raise a point of order which shall be ruled upon immediately by th Chairman. Any decision of this kind may b appealed to the Council, and such an appeal sha immediately be put to a vote.

ARTICLE 14. Any representative may reques that a discussion be suspended. Only two repre sentatives may speak briefly in favor of such

otion, and two against, after which it shall imme-ately be put to a vote.

ARTICLE 15. When a matter has been sufficiently scussed, the Chairman or any other representa-ve may propose that the discussion be closed mediately. Two representatives may speak iefly in favor of such a motion, and two against, ter which it shall be declared approved if it is pported by the votes of two thirds of the repre-ntatives present.

ARTICLE 16. The plenary sessions of the Council d the committee meetings shall be public. How-ver, at the request of any of the representatives, e Council or the committee shall meet in closed ssion, and shall so continue if, after hearing the asons of the proponent, the majority of the presentatives present so decide.

ARTICLE 16 BIS. During plenary sessions and the committees and subcommittees of the Coun-l, a representative on the Committee for Cultural ction may participate in the discussion, for pur-oses of information, without the right to vote, ith respect to matters that are within the juris-iction of the committee and are under considera-on.

VOTING

ARTICLE 17. Each representative has the right o one vote.

ARTICLE 18. At plenary sessions, decisions shall e taken by an absolute majority of votes of the epresentatives of the member states. At com-ittee meetings, they shall be taken by a simple ajority. In exceptional cases, determined by the ouncil itself, a two-thirds majority shall be re-uired. In case of a tie, the Chairman shall cast he deciding vote.

ARTICLE 19. Votes shall be taken by a show of ands, or by a roll call when requested by any epresentative. Roll-call votes shall follow the rder of precedence of the representatives.

ARTICLE 20. A motion may be withdrawn by its roponent, unless a modification has been voted. ny representative may present again a motion hat has been withdrawn.

ARTICLE 21. When several amendments are ubmitted, a vote shall be taken first on that which ost alters the substance of the original motion. he other amendments shall then be voted upon n succession, the same criterion being applied in ach case.

ARTICLE 22. Motions shall be voted upon by arts when any representative so requests. Im-ediately thereafter, the text so approved shall e submitted in its entirety to a final vote.

COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES

ARTICLE 23. The Council may establish such working committees as it considers necessary to study the different topics on the agenda of the meeting. All delegations have the right to membership on these committees. There shall also be a Coordinating Committee, composed of the Chairman of the Council and the chairmen of the working committees.

ARTICLE 24. Working committees may establish such subcommittees or working groups as they consider necessary to study the topics assigned to them for consideration.

ARTICLE 25. Committees, or their chairmen, by delegation, may appoint the members who are to make up the subcommittees or working groups.

ARTICLE 26. Alternate representatives or advisers may take the place of the representative at plenary sessions or at meetings of committees, subcommittees, or working groups.

ARTICLE 27. Representatives who are not members of a committee or subcommittee shall have the right to participate, with voice but without vote, in its discussions.

ARTICLE 28. Each committee and subcommittee shall appoint its own chairman, vice chairman, and rapporteur. The rapporteur shall present its conclusions to the committee or to the plenary session of the Council, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 29. When the members of a committee or subcommittee cannot reach an agreement, they may present their conclusions in separate reports. Any representative has the right to present his dissenting opinion separately.

ARTICLE 29 BIS. Decisions shall be taken by the affirmative vote of a majority of the representatives present.

SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 30. The Director of the Department of Cultural Affairs, in his capacity as Executive Secretary of the Council, shall keep in touch with the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Action, to facilitate the performance of the duties that the Statutes assign to the secretariat.

MINUTES OF PLENARY SESSIONS AND OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

ARTICLE 31. The discussions in the plenary sessions of the Council shall be recorded verbatim. In regard to committee meetings, the secretary of each committee shall prepare a brief report summarizing the discussions and setting forth in full the conclusions reached.

ARTICLE 32. Minutes of the plenary sessions shall be issued as soon as possible after the session to which they refer. They shall first be prepared in provisional form. If any representative should suggest a change in his remarks, within 48 hours, the text shall then be revised and issued in final form.

ARTICLE 33. As soon as possible, the secretariat shall distribute copies of the provisional minutes of the sessions to the representatives on the Council. These minutes shall be considered final once they have been approved by the Council.

ARTICLE 34. The original minutes and other documents of each meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council shall be deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, which shall reproduce them in final form and distribute them to the governments, the members of the Council, and the members of the Committee for Cultural Action. The Final Act, translated into the official languages, shall be distributed to the same entities and individuals.

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 35. A vote of two thirds of the representatives on the Council shall be required for an amendment to these Regulations.

XXXI

REGULATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION

WHEREAS:

The Committee for Cultural Action has prepared its Regulations in draft form (Document 5 of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council),

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

To approve the following Regulations to govern the work of the Committee for Cultural Action:

ARTICLE 1. The Committee for Cultural Action is governed by the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Statutes of the Inter-American Cultural Council, and these Regulations.

ARTICLE 2. The members of the Committee are five states chosen at each Inter-American Conference.

ARTICLE 3. The Committee is composed of five representatives elected by the Inter-American Cultural Council, or by the Council of the Organization, in the instances provided for in the Statutes, from a panel of three presented by each of the countries chosen by the Inter-American Conference.

ARTICLE 4. The representatives on the Committee for Cultural Action shall be specialists in educational or cultural matters, and be in a position to devote themselves to the work of the Committee, as prescribed in Article 30 of the Statute of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

ARTICLE 5. During the intervals between the meetings of the Inter-American Cultural Council and of the Inter-American Conference, the Council of the Organization shall fill any vacancies that occur and replace any state that finds it necessary to discontinue its cooperation, as prescribed in Articles 33–35 of the Statutes of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

ARTICLE 6. The Committee for Cultural Action shall function as the permanent committee of the Inter-American Cultural Council, pursuant to Article 27 of the Statutes of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

ARTICLE 7. During the intervals between the meetings of the Inter-American Cultural Council, the Committee for Cultural Action shall carry out the studies that the said Council has entrusted to it and attend to any request for an opinion that the Council of the Organization may address to it.

CHAIRMAN

ARTICLE 8. The Chairman shall be elected, by an absolute majority vote, at the first regular meeting of the Committee immediately after each meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

ARTICLE 9. The Chairman shall hold office until the next meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, and may be re-elected for the new term.

ARTICLE 10. Should the Chairman be unable to perform his duties, the Committee may elect an Acting Chairman by a majority vote. In case of resignation, a new Chairman shall be elected by majority vote.

ARTICLE 11. The duties of the Chairman are:

a. To represent the Committee officially;
b. To preside at the meetings of the Committee and to introduce the matters included on the order of business;
c. To settle questions of order that arise in the discussion, unless one of the representatives requests that they be put to a vote;
d. To put to a vote the questions under discussion and to announce the results;
e. To take any measures he deems necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of the Committee;
f. To see that these Regulations are complied with; and
g. To report at each meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council on the status of the work of the Committee.

MEETINGS

ARTICLE 12. The Committee for Cultural Action shall hold ordinary sessions each year, in regular fashion, for the length of time necessary to complete its studies, in accordance with its plan of work. The Committee shall begin its activities the first fortnight of January. Morever, when a meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council is held, the representatives on the Committee elected thereat shall begin their sessions within 60 days of the closing date of the meeting.

ARTICLE 13. Except in the special instances provided for in Article 12, the Chairman shall, after consultation with the Committee and its Secretary, designate the days and hours of the meetings and the matters to be discussed thereat.

ARTICLE 14. Matters not appearing on the order of business shall be postponed until the following meeting, unless the Committee decides otherwise.

DISCUSSIONS

ARTICLE 15. Discussions shall be conducted in accordance with these Regulations and with the provisions that the Committee adopts for cases not covered.

ARTICLE 16. A majority of the representatives of the member states on the Committee constitutes a quorum.

ARTICLE 17. Draft resolutions or important motions shall be presented in writing to the secretariat of the Committee, which shall distribute copies to the representatives sufficiently in advance.

ARTICLE 18. When the Chairman believes that a matter has been sufficiently studied and discussed, he shall close the discussion.

ARTICLE 19. Any representative may request that the discussion be suspended or closed. The request shall be put to a vote immediately.

ARTICLE 20. The Secretary of the Committee may participate with voice but without vote in its discussions.

VOTING

ARTICLE 21. Each representative is entitled to one vote.

ARTICLE 22. Decisions shall be taken by a three-vote majority of the representatives of the member states on the Committee.

ARTICLE 23. When various proposals on a single subject are presented, that which most changes the sense of the original motion shall be voted upon first. The others shall be voted upon following the same criterion.

ARTICLE 24. Any representative who so requests may have the minority opinion included in the reports, minutes, motions, studies, or resolutions approved by the Committee.

SUBCOMMITTEES

ARTICLE 25. The Committee may appoint special subcommittees for the consideration of matters requiring study.

SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 26. The Department of Cultural Affairs is the secretariat of the Committee for Cultural Action, which shall also have a local secretariat that will function in Mexico City and devote itself exclusively to the Committee. The local secretariat is an integral part of the Department of Cultural Affairs, and its staff is appointed by the Secretary General of the Organization, after consultation with the Committee.

ARTICLE 27. The Director of the Department of Cultural Affairs, as Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Cultural Council and its permanent committee, shall keep in contact with the Chairmen of both bodies, so as to facilitate the performance of the tasks of the Council and the Committee and the fulfillment of the duties that the Statutes and Regulations of the Inter-American Cultural Council and these Regulations assign to the secretariat.

ARTICLE 28. The staff of the local secretariat of the Committee shall comprise a secretary and such other staff as may be appointed in conformity with Article 26, in accordance with the budget of the Pan American Union, taking into account the needs of the Committee.

ARTICLE 29. The duties of the Secretary of the Committee are:

a. To direct the work of the staff assigned to the local secretariat of the Committee;
b. To maintain continuous relations with the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Cultural Council, sending monthly reports on all matters considered by the Committee;
c. To inform the Committee of communications received;
d. To prepare the order of business, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee; and
e. To take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the proper functioning of the secretariat (correspondence, minutes, reports, distribution of documents to the representatives, establishment and maintenance of files, organization of a technical reference library, etc.).

ARTICLE 30. Summary minutes shall be made of

each Committee meeting, giving the day and hour of the meeting, the names of those present, the matters discussed, and the decisions reached, except when the Committee believes it necessary to set down the remarks verbatim.

ARTICLE 31. Studies or draft documents prepared by the Committee for Cultural Action shall be sent to the Department of Cultural Affairs so that, after translation into the official languages, they may be sent to the governments and to their representatives on the Inter-American Cultural Council. The same treatment shall be given to the summary minutes except with respect to translation, which shall be done only at the request of a government.

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE 32. Any representative on the Committee may propose amendments to these Regulations.

ARTICLE 33. Amendments shall be considered effective when they have received the affirmative vote of the majority of the representatives of the member states on the Committee.

ARTICLE 34. These amendments shall enter into force provisionally until the Inter-American Cultural Council passes upon them.

GENERAL PROVISION

ARTICLE 35. In matters not dealt with in these Regulations, the Committee shall decide, by a majority vote of the representatives of the member states, upon the procedure to be followed, it being the duty of the Committee to inform the Inter-American Cultural Council when such decisions are important.

XXXII

PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS THAT SHALL GOVERN THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION

WHEREAS:

The Council of the Organization of American States prepared a preliminary study on the organization and functioning of the Committee for Cultural Action (Document 4 of the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council); and

Resolution LIII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference has been taken into consideration,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS:

That the Council of the Organization of American States adopt the following principles and standards to govern the organization and functioning of the Committee for Cultural Action:

I. PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL ACTION

1. As established in the Charter, the Committee for Cultural Action shall function as the permanent committee of the Inter-American Cultural Council, for the purpose of preparing any studies that the latter assigns to it. With respect to these studies the Council shall have the final decision.

2. To help the Committee perform its duties the Inter-American Cultural Council shall establish clearly and precisely the tasks that it decides to entrust thereto and define the purpose and scope of each study, endeavoring to see that the number of such studies is commensurate with the time the Committee needs in order to complete them before the next Cultural Council meeting. It shall also determine the criterion for assigning priorities to these studies.

3. Under this criterion, the Committee for Cultural Action shall be allowed as much freedom as possible in the organization of its work, taking into account its general work plan, the length of time that it deems necessary for each project, and the resources and work programs of the secretariat.

4. A report shall be made on the Committee's work that is still in progress at the time of each Inter-American Cultural Council meeting, either because the period set for such work was longer than the interval between meetings of the Council or because a more detailed study was required, and the Committee for Cultural Action shall make recommendations as to whether, in its opinion, such projects should be continued.

5. Since the Charter stipulates that the function of the Committee for Cultural Action is to prepare the studies that the Inter-American Cultural Council assigns to it, the latter organ shall be recognized as the competent entity to decide what activities the Committee for Cultural Action is to carry out. Therefore, no other organ of the Organization shall assign tasks directly to the Committee for Cultural Action, but it may make its recommendations through the Inter-American Cultural Council. Notwithstanding, the Council of the Organization may request an opinion of the Committee in connection with the development of its plan of work.

6. Likewise, since the Charter stipulates that the Inter-American Cultural Council shall have the final decision with respect to the studies and projects carried out by the Committee for Cultural Action, it shall be understood that such studies and projects shall be subject to consideration and approval by the Cultural Council and that they shall therefore be transmitted only to the governments and to their representatives on the Inter-

nerican Cultural Council, as provided in the atutes of that Council. After these documents e approved by the Inter-American Cultural uncil, they may be more widely distributed.

II. SECRETARIAT

7. As provided in the Charter and other instruents in force, the Department of Cultural fairs, in addition to its functions as part of the n American Union, has those of secretariat of e Inter-American Cultural Council and its peranent committee, the Committee for Cultural tion.

8. All the services of the Department of Culral Affairs, whether administrative or technical, all be at the disposal of the Committee for Culral Action, taking into consideration the work ogram of the Department and budgetary limitaons. To this end, the Director of the Department Cultural Affairs shall take the necessary meases to maintain a permanent secretariat at the adquarters of the Committee for Cultural tion and provide any additional services that e Committee requires to meet special needs.

9. The Department of Cultural Affairs shall ve priority to the tasks that the Committee for ultural Action entrusts to it, and any requests r technical cooperation that it receives from the ommittee shall therefore be complied with as omptly as possible.

III. COORDINATION

10. To ensure the coordination referred to in esolution LIII.3.b of the Tenth Inter-American onference, the Committee for Cultural Action ust be able to count on close collaboration from e Department of Cultural Affairs. To achieve is purpose, it is hereby provided that:

a. When the work program of the Committee for Cultural Action is being prepared, the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Cultural Council shall inform the Committee as to the services that the secretariat is able to provide until the next meeting of the aforesaid Council. To this end, the Executive Secretary of the Council may attend the meetings at which the Committee discusses the matter, and the Chairman of the Committee or some of its members may, in turn, arrange interviews and visits to the Pan American Union for consultation purposes, when special circumstances so require.

b. On the basis of such information or possible visits, a list of the studies that the Committee has entrusted to the Department, with a statement of the approximate dates on which those studies should be completed, shall be prepared by common accord.

XXXIII

PREPARATION OF THE AGENDA OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL

WHEREAS:

The proposed revision of the Statutes of the Inter-American Cultural Council provides in Article 25 that, in the preparation of the agenda of a meeting of the Cultural Council, the suggestions of the previous meeting shall be taken into account,

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RECOMMENDS:

That the Committee for Cultural Action and the Council of the Organization of American States, in preparing the agenda of the Third Meeting, confine it to:

a. The review of the program of cultural action of the Organization of American States
b. The consideration of a small number of other topics of major importance in the development of inter-American cultural relations.

XXXIV

VOTE OF THANKS

The Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council

RESOLVES:

1. To express its profound gratitude to the Government of Peru and to the Peruvian people for the generous reception they have given the representatives on the Cultural Council and for the innumerable courtesies and attentions they have extended to them.

2. To render a vote of applause to His Excellency General Juan Mendoza Rodríguez, Representative of Peru and Chairman of the Council, and to His Excellency Atilio dell'Oro Maini, Representative of Argentina and Vice Chairman of the Council.

3. To extend its thanks to His Excellency Julio Balbuena C., Secretary General of the Meeting, and to the entire secretariat for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

Inter-American Specialized Conferences

Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress[1]

This Inter-American Specialized Conference, which met in San José, Costa Rica, April 14–21, 1956, was attended by official delegations from all the American republics, except Paraguay and Venezuela. Observers and representatives were also present from a number of public agencies and private organizations interested in tourist travel.

In accordance with the regulations of the conference five working committees were established, as follows: Committee I, Policy and Planning of Tourist Travel in the Inter-American Field; Committee II, Research and Organization of Tourist Travel; Committee III, Facilitation of International Tourist Travel; Committee IV, Travel Plant; and Committee V, Tourist-Travel Promotion.

At the closing session of the conference the delegates signed the Final Act, which contained the following resolutions.

Chapter I: Policy and Planning of Tourist Travel in The Inter-American Field

I

DECLARATION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF INTER-AMERICAN TOURIST TRAVEL

The Sixth-Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

1. To state that, as can be seen from numerous examples and as has been affirmed by the Permanent Executive Committee, the preparation of declarations of principles is a slow process and usually involves contributions from various sources.

2. To point out that three valuable contributions have been made to the formulation of a declaration on the principles of inter-American tourist travel—two at the Second Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee, which concern educational training in the travel field and p ciples of tourist-travel publicity, and the t at the special meeting of the Permanent Execu Committee held at San José, concerning expansion of hotel facilities in Latin America.

3. To state that work on the preparation of declaration on the principles of inter-Ameri tourist travel should proceed along normal li and that several drafts should be made thoroughly studied.

4. To agree that the declaration on the p ciples of inter-American tourist travel sho carry the name of the city which is the seat the Congress approving the declaration.

5. To state its desire that the formulation the declaration on the principles of inter-Am can tourist travel be completed as soon as possi

II

AMENDMENTS TO THE ORGANIZATION PLAN OF INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESSES

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

To respectfully request the Council of Organization of American States to make following amendments to the permanent Organi tion Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congress which was approved by that body on Decem 15, 1954:

1. *Organization of the Congresses:* To mod Article 5.a of Chapter I referring to organization of the Congresses by using word "states" in place of "countries", that it may read as follows:

   Article 5.a. Official delegates: represe atives appointed by the governments the American states;

2. *Organization of the Permanent Execut Committee:* To modify Article 11, Chap II, by increasing the number of memb of the Permanent Executive Committ from five to seven, with the provision t two countries, the one acting as host the Congress and the country designat to act as host for the next Congress, included automatically. Article 11 wo read as follows:

   Article 11. The Permanent Executi Committee shall be composed of sp cialists representing the governments

[1] For the agenda of this Congress, *see* Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 179–81.

seven countries. Five shall be designated at each Congress by a simple majority. The other two shall be the country acting as host to the Congress and the host country for the next Congress.

The delegation of each one of the seven countries shall be composed of a principal delegate and an alternate, to be appointed by the respective governments, which may remove or replace them, notifying the Permanent Secretariat as to such action.

Membership on the committee shall be for the period between regular meetings of the Congresses.

3. *Regional Travel Meetings:* To insert a new chapter to be numbered VII and to contain an article, the text of which would be as follows:

CHAPTER VII:
REGIONAL TRAVEL CONGRESSES

Article 24. Regional Travel Congresses organized by member countries of the Organization of American States shall come under the provisions of this Organization Plan, provided that the regulations governing them are approved by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congresses.

4. *Changes in the numbering of Chapter VII and Article 24:* To designate Chapter VII, "Amendments", as Chapter VIII and Article 24 as Article 25.

III

OLLECTIVE AFFILIATION OF THE OFFICIAL NATIONAL TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OFFICIAL TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress
ESOLVES:

1. To state that it is desirable to find a formula hat will make it possible for the official national ravel organizations of the American states to ffiliate, upon payment of a single quota, with he International Union of Official Travel Organiations.

2. To direct the Permanent Secretariat to conuct the necessary negotiations to achieve the bjective set forth in the preceding paragraph, for hich purpose it will be necessary to have the ooperation of the official national travel organiations of the Americas at present affiliated individually with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations. Such negotiations should take into account the fact that the International Union of Official Travel Organizations will soon hold its annual meeting in Vienna, Austria.

IV

RELATIONS WITH TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress
RESOLVES:

To entrust to the Permanent Secretariat the preparation of a list of inter-American and world travel organizations, such as the Pacific Area Travel Association, the Caribbean Travel Association, and those affiliated with the United Nations; the list should include a brief statement of the purposes and work plans of each organization, which might serve as a basis for the establishment of cooperative relations between those organizations and the ones mentioned in the Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses.

V

SEAT OF THE SEVENTH INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress
RESOLVES:

1. To express appreciation to the Government of Uruguay for its generous proposal that Montevideo serve as the seat of the next Inter-American Travel Congress.

2. To designate Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, as the seat of the Seventh Inter-American Travel Congress, to be held in 1958.

VI

DESIGNATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress
RESOLVES:

To designate Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay to serve as members of the Permanent Executive Committee until the next Congress.

VII

MEETING OF THE PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN HAVANA, CUBA

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress
RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Permanent Executive Committee that it hold one of its coming meetings in Havana, Cuba.

VIII

MEMBERSHIP AND SEAT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To approve the following membership of the technical committees to serve until the holding of the Seventh Inter-American Travel Congress:

a. Committee on Research and Organization: Argentina, Bolivia, Haiti, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay. Seat: Peru.

b. Committee on the Removal of Travel Barriers: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the United States of America, and Venezuela. Seat: Argentina.

c. Committee on Travel Plant: Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and the United States of America. Seat: the United States of America.

d. Committee on Tourist-travel Promotion: Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, and the United States of America. Seat: Mexico.

2. That the governments which are not members of any of the technical committees and desire to participate in their work may do so by addressing a communication to that effect to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council through their respective representatives.

CHAPTER II: RESEARCH ON AND ORGANIZATION OF TOURIST TRAVEL

IX

TOURIST-TRAVEL STATISTICS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES: .

1. To request the Permanent Executive Committee to undertake a compilation of the concepts relative to tourist travel and the individual tourist that have been incorporated into the positive law of the American countries and could be of importance in the development of tourist-travel statistics. The various concepts could be compared with one another; similarities and differences could be established; and appropriate measures could be taken with a view to obtaining comparability, if not uniformity, of statistical data on the inter-American and world-wide levels.

2. To request of the Permanent Executive Committee that, for the same purpose, research studies be undertaken to determine the systems used in each of the American countries for the compilation and preparation of tourist-trav statistics. This research should be designed to:

a. Determine whether each of these countri keeps statistical records as to the mov ment of tourists:
   (1) Into the country;
   (2) Out of the country; and
   (3) Within the country.

b. Determine, with respect to each country statistical records on the movement tourists into the country:
   (1) What methods are employed. Sar ples or copies of forms or basic doc ments used for gathering or furnis ing the pertinent information shou be collected;
   (2) What categories of nonimmigran are included in the tourist-trav statistics. An effort should be ma to ascertain: first, whether the ter "tourist" includes persons travelir for pleasure, persons traveling f health, students, persons travelir on a short mission, persons travelir on business, and in-transit travele with stopovers of more than 24 hour second, whether the statistical da on in-transit travelers with stopove of less than one day and those c travelers on cruises are kept sep rately; and third, whether the touris travel statistics include perso residing near the border who cross frequently and the personnel international transportation cor panies; and
   (3) How the length of stay is determine

c. Determine, with respect to each country statistical records on the movement tourists out of the country:
   (1) What method or methods are em ployed. Samples or copies of form or basic documents for gathering furnishing the pertinent informatic should be collected;
   (2) What categories of nonimmigran are included in the tourist-trav statistics. An effort should be mac to ascertain: first, whether the ter "tourist" includes persons travelir for pleasure, persons traveling f health, students, persons travelir on a short mission, persons travelir on business, and travelers who wi be away more than 24 hours; secon

whether the statistical data on travelers who will be away less than one day are kept separately; and third, whether the tourist-travel statistics include persons residing near the border who cross it frequently and and the personnel of international transportation companies; and

(3) How the length of absence is determined.

d. Determine, with respect to each country's statistical records on the movement of tourists within the country:

(1) What method or methods are employed. Samples or copies of forms or basic documents used for gathering or furnishing the pertinent information should be collected;

(2) What categories of travelers are included in the tourist-travel statistics; and

(3) How the length of stay in the place visited is determined.

3. To thank the Inter American Statistical nstitute for its informative report, "Travel tatistics in the American Continent", and to equest the Institute to grant the request of the ermanent Executive Committee for the conlusion of an agreement with regard to its cooperaon in the field of tourist-travel statistics.

4. To instruct the Permanent Secretary to epresent the Permanent Executive Committee at ne forthcoming meeting of the United Nations tatistical Commission that is to be held in New ork.

X

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF TOURIST TRAVEL

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress ESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee:

a. To undertake research studies on the methods, techniques, and procedures that are used in the American countries for recording the items of income (credits or receipts) and items of expense, (debits or payments) in the travelers' account of the international balance of payments. It is desirable that samples or copies of the forms or basic documents used in carrying out the aforesaid methods, techniques, and procedures be transmitted together with the information that is provided. The purpose of these research studies is to ascertain the similarities and differences in these methods, techniques, and procedures, and to attain the adoption of measures that will enable economic effects of tourist travel to be better expressed in the items of income and expense of the travelers' account of the international balance of payments, items which, according to the Manual of the International Monetary Fund, cover (1) tourists, (2) persons traveling on business, (3) students, (4) government officials, (5) others, and (6) total.

b. To endeavor to make clear, in these research studies, with respect to income entries recorded in the travelers' account:

(1) What income is entered under "tourists" and, specifically, whether such entries include income derived from persons traveling for pleasure, persons traveling for health, persons traveling on short missions (nongovernmental), and in-transit travelers staying more than 24 hours;

(2) Whether the income derived from in-transit travelers staying less than one day and travelers on cruises is entered under the heading "tourists" or under the heading "others";

(3) Whether the income derived from persons residing near the border who cross it frequently and that which is derived from the personnel of international transportation companies is entered under the heading "tourists" or under the heading "others"; and

(4) From which travelers the income included under "others" is derived.

c. To endeavor to make clear, in these research studies, with respect to items of expense recorded in the travelers' account:

(1) What items of expense are entered under "tourists" and, specifically, whether such entries include expenditures by persons traveling for pleasure, persons traveling for health, persons traveling on short missions (nongovernmental), and travelers who will be absent for more than 24 hours;

(2) Whether the expenditures of travelers who will be absent less than one day are entered under the heading "tourists" or under the heading "others";

(3) Whether the expenditures of persons residing near the border who cross it frequently and of the personnel of international transportation companies are entered under the heading "tourists" or under the heading "others"; and

(4) To which travelers the expenditures entered under "others" apply.

2. To urge the governments of the American states to provide the Permanent Executive Committee, within a reasonable time, with the information and documents it will need in order to carry out the above-mentioned research studies.

XI

TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

1. To reserve the following designations for the organizations described below:

a. Official national travel organizations.—This designation has already been used by the Inter-American Travel Congresses, for public bodies—autonomous or nonautonomous, under governmental guidance or under the joint guidance of official and private groups—and for private nonprofit organizations that have been given legal authority, on the national level, to carry out official duties in the field of tourism.

b. Private travel organizations.—This designation would cover nonprofit institutions that do not carry out official travel functions but have goals that are the same as, or similar to, those of the official naional travel organizations.

c. Travel agencies.—Those profit-making natural or juridical persons that benefit directly from tourist travel and whose goals are similar to those of the official national travel organizations and the private travel organizations, among others.

2. To declare that the principal functions of official national travel organizations are study and research, service and assistance, promotion, and cooperation with other entities having similar goals; and that it is desirable that the official national travel organizations direct their activities toward the carrying out of the above-mentioned official functions.

3. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee to make a survey for the purpose of determining the structure and operational procedures of the official national travel organizations that are at present functioning in America, and that t following subjects, as a minimum, be considerec

a. The position of the organization wit the general structure of the governme with a diagrammatic illustration, if pos ble;

b. Its internal structure, also with a diagra matic illustration;

c. The fiscal system under which the organiz tion operates, giving specific informati as to the source and amount of income, a describing, in general and for each fisc year, the distribution of funds for the va ous purposes of the organization;

d. Functions of the organization, accordi to legal and statutory provisions;

e. Services furnished by the organizatic and the manner in which they are pr vided;

f. National and international bodies wi which the organization is affiliated;

g. A list of national, regional, and local no profit organizations, both public and p vate, that are concerned with matters co nected with tourist travel or that a engaged in activities related to tour travel, with a statement as to their pu pose and duties; and

h. Other information of a useful nature.

4. To instruct the Permanent Executive Co mittee to make a similar survey to determine t organizational structure and operational pr cedures of the national, regional, and local no profit organizations, of a private nature, that a engaged in tourist-travel activities in America.

5. To instruct the Permanent Executive Co mittee to determine the present possibilities f the carrying out by national travel organizatio both official and private, of joint plans design to serve the cause of inter-American tourist trav

XII

OFFICIAL NATIONAL TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

1. To recommend to the governments of t American states that they take steps to establis if they have not already done so, official nation travel organizations, in accordance with the constitutional, legal, and administrative pr visions.

2. To recommend that they endeavor to ma provision, if they have not already done so, for t participation of private interests in the offici national travel organizations, as far as the la

of the respective country will permit, in order to increase the efficiency of such travel organizations and effect the necessary coordination in the promotion of tourism.

3. To recommend that they endeavor to grant, if they have not already done so, financial and administrative autonomy to the official national travel organizations, insofar as their constitutional and legal provisions permit.

XIII

INTER-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF AUTOMOBILE CLUBS' COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON TOURISM

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress

RESOLVES:

To note with satisfaction the establishment of the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs' Committee for Scientific Research on Tourism in America, and to recommend that the Permanent Executive Committee cooperate with that committee.

XIV

EXCHANGE OF PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Permanent Executive Committee to make a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions under which, in every American country, the official national travel organization and the national bodies representing the various activities connected with tourism would send to similar organizations in other countries and receive from them, on a temporary basis, personnel for training in specific travel techniques or for work in established services.

2. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to make known in due course the results of the survey to the official national travel organizations and the national bodies representing activities connected with tourism, with a view to their using them to advantage.

3. To call upon the governments of the American states to furnish the Permanent Executive Committee with the necessary information and documents to enable it to carry out the work referred to in the preceding paragraph.

XV

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE TRAVEL FIELD

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress

RESOLVES:

1. To declare that education for travel in America has the following goals:

   a. The creation and strengthening of public opinion in favor of tourist travel;
   b. The actual practice of tourist travel;
   c. The training of personnel as travel management and service specialists; and
   d. The recognition of tourism as a social, economic, and cultural phenomenon, with a view to establishing theoretical courses on the subject.

2. To recommend the inclusion of educational training in the travel field as a direct method in the plans and programs of the various school grades, not only as an adjunct to specific courses but, especially, as a means of achieving the following ends:

   a. In the elementary school: formation of a public opinion in favor of tourism, as a part of civic-education courses, and organization of student tours;
   b. In the secondary school: strengthening of public opinion in favor of tourist travel, organization of student tours, information on professions in the field of tourism as part of vocational education, and introduction to theoretical studies;
   c. On the vocational level, in specialized academies and schools: instruction on the purposes, methods, and management of tourist business enterprises, and training for service therein;
   d. On the higher levels of education: publicizing the established theory and doctrine of tourism, dissemination of information on methods and techniques to be employed in travel research, and studies on the theory and doctrine of tourism; and
   e. In groups that are concerned with civic, social, economic, and cultural activities: formation and strengthening of public opinion in favor of tourist travel; personal and group travel; and promotion of civic activities that will aid in the promotion of tourist travel.

3. To recommend, as an indirect method, the cooperation of publicity and information agencies and the promotion of activities relating to tourist development, actual travel, and technical and scientific studies on tourism.

4. To request the Permanent Executive Committee to collect, with the aid of the official national travel organizations, information on the teaching of subjects relating to tourism in America.

XVI

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON TOURISM

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

1. To recommend:

a. To the official national travel organizations that they send to the Permanent Secretariat information on bibliographies for the scientific and technical study of tourism, with special reference to publications already issued, and those that might be printed in the future, in their respective countries; and

b. To the official delegations that they bring to the Inter-American Travel Congresses a list of the publications issued in their countries that might be of use in the scientific and technical study of tourism.

2. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to request the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union to make a study on the classification and cataloguing of books on tourism, and to suggest that, for the purpose of this study, it communicate with the International Academy of Tourism, the International Association of Travel Experts, the International Institute of Scientific Travel Research of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, and the Scientific Commission on Touring of the International Touring Alliance, in addition to other institutions.

Chapter III: Facilitation of International Tourist Travel

XVII

PERSONAL TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

1. To recommend to the governments of the American states that they take the following steps for the promotion of inter-American tourist travel:

a. Facilitate insofar as possible the issuance of the personal documents that are required of tourists, endeavoring to achieve:

(1) The complete elimination of the following requirements: letter of recommendation, police certificate, general certificate of health, special entry permit, exit permit, and visa for in-transit passengers as defined in the laws or regulations of each country;

(2) The unilateral elimination of visas, tourist cards, or other similar documents or requirements. If this cannot be done, the travel document should be simple in form, easily obtained, and valid for as long a period as each government can grant; and

(3) The signing of the necessary bilateral or multilateral agreements and pacts for the establishment of reciprocities for the purposes set forth in the preceding paragraphs;

b. Bear in mind, as a guiding principle when drafting laws and regulations, the fact that all the Inter-American Travel Congresses have repeatedly expressed the hope that the requirements for tourists to obtain personal documents will be eased as soon as possible until, as a maximum, only the following will be required:

(1) Any proof of identity and nationality;

(2) The furnishing, upon arrival, of such information as is essential for statistical control and registration of movement, which data should be placed on a simple form or card, a copy of which should be surrendered by the traveler upon departure from country visited; and

(3) International Certificate of Vaccination as approved by the World Health Organization or, only in case this certificate cannot be issued, an official certificate of vaccination; and

c. Adhere to International Sanitary Regulation No. 2 of the World Health Organization, if they have not already done so.

2. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee to continue to compile, study, and compare:

a. The national laws and regulations of the various countries relative to nonimmigrants or travelers;

b. The national laws and regulations of the various countries relative to personal identification; and

c. The agreements in force that facilitate the issuance of travel documents.

3. To recommend to the Permanent Executive Committee that, on the basis of the results of the afore-mentioned studies, it undertake and carry

out such activities as would lead to the elimination or simplification of requirements for personal travel documents and elimination of the visa.

XVIII

SIMPLIFICATION OF PERSONAL TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Permanent Executive Committee that it study, as soon as possible, the proposal submitted by the Inter-American Hotel Association, the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, and the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs on the "Simplification of Personal Travel Documents" and, if it considers it relevant, that it submit the said study and the proposal for the consideration of the Council of the Organization of American States.

XIX

CUSTOMS FORMALITIES

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the governments of the American states that, if they have not already done so, they sign and ratify the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, and the Additional Protocol to the latter relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material (New York, 1954).

2. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee to re-emphasize to the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs the importance of preparing draft inter-American conventions which will have the same purposes as the instruments mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, but with more liberal measures than those at present in effect.

3. To recommend to the governments of the American states that they simplify and expedite the postal and customs procedures for sending travel souvenirs of moderate value to the tourist's country of origin.

4. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee to carry out, in cooperation with the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs, the necessary studies leading to the use of diptyches and triptyches for automotive border traffic, without prejudice to more liberal systems established for this purpose between some American countries.

XX

FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED WITH TOURIST TRAVEL

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Permanent Executive Committee that, in cooperation with the official national travel organizations, it collect, and keep up to date, all available information on the provisions that are in force in the American states for the control of the importation and exportation of foreign exchange used for tourist-travel purposes.

For this purpose, the Committee might request the collaboration of the International Monetary Fund, as well as of other national and international organizations, as it sees fit.

2. To recommend to the official national travel organizations that, wherever it is deemed appropriate, they urge the competent authorities of their respective countries to adopt measures to facilitate as much as possible the importation and exportation of foreign exchange that is used for tourist-travel purposes.

XXI

TAXES IMPOSED UPON TRAVELERS AND THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the governments of the American states that they eliminate all tourist entrance or exit fees, taxes, or charges, and that such governments as believe this source of income to be essential reduce the fees to a minimum and use the income derived therefrom for the promotion of tourism.

2. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat:

a. To ascertain what taxes are imposed directly upon tourists in each of the American countries;

b. To tabulate and publicize the results of the afore-mentioned study; and

c. To conduct a study to determine what specific recommendations can be made to each country for the elimination or reduction of taxes affecting tourism.

XXII

REQUIREMENTS AFFECTING THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the governments of the American states that they take the necessary measures so that, in conformity with Annex 9 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944), the requirements that affect the efficient functioning of civil aviation in America may be simplified to the greatest possible extent. To this end, they should take into account the working document entitled "Recommendations on Personal and Aircraft Documentation by Country" [the Latin American republics and Canada], and the communications sent by the International Civil Aviation Organization to the countries signing the above-mentioned International Convention of Chicago.

2. Especially to recommend to the governments of the American states that have not yet done so that they put into force standard 2.13 of the above-mentioned Annex 9, which provides that visas will not be required nor will visa fees or any other type of fee be charged in connection with the documents required for the entry or departure of aircraft.

3. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to carry out the following activities in close cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association:

a. Keep current the file of information on documentary requirements imposed upon aircraft;

b. Carry out diverse negotiations directed toward the elimination or simplification of the aforesaid requirements; and

c. Transmit at specific intervals information as to requirements imposed upon aircraft in the American countries, and such changes as have come about as a result of the negotiations that have been carried out.

XXIII

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF AIR TRANSPORTATION

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

1. To declare that it considers the proposed excursion rates for air transportation for trips to South America by two or more persons, originating and terminating in the United States or Canada and completed within a short period, to be an effective means of increasing tourist travel to the Latin American countries.

2. To express the wish that the same reductions be applied to family tourist trips in other directions, and in such a way that all American countries may be included.

3. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee to work actively toward the achievement of the goals stated in the preceding paragraph, and to request the assistance of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Council of the Organization of American States, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Air Transport Association in carrying out this task.

4. To recommend to the delegations accredited to the Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress that they cooperate with the Permanent Executive Committee in carrying out this task.

XXIV

DOCUMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS BY STEAMSHIP

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

To recommend to the governments of the American states that they take measures to make document requirements for the transportation of passengers by steamship the same as those for the transportation of passengers by air.

XXV

SIMPLIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ENTRY OR DEPARTURE OF PASSENGER SHIPS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

To recommend to the governments of the American states the elimination of visas, visa fees, and any other charges made in connection with the documents required for the entry or departure of passenger ships.

XXVI

AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

1. To recommend to the Permanent Executive Committee that it address the governments of the American states, with the exception of those governments that have already taken action on the matter, requesting them:

a. To ratify or adhere to the international Convention on Road Traffic (Geneva, 1949);

b. To establish a distinctive symbol for vea

hicles registered in their respective countries and take the necessary measures to have issued within their territories the documents specified in the said convention; and

c. To give careful study to the Minimum Uniform Regulations recommended for the issuance of drivers' permits, prepared by the Group of Experts of the Transport and Communications Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, with a view to adopting them in their national legislation and regulations.

2. To request the Permanent Executive Committee to address the governments of the American states that have not yet taken this action, requesting them to sign and ratify the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic (Washington, 1943).

3. To request the Permanent Executive Committee to address the governments of the American states, requesting those that have not done so to take measures to have the documents mentioned in the aforesaid inter-American convention issued in their respective territories.

4. To request the Permanent Executive Committee to take the necessary steps so that the governments of the American states that have not yet done so will recognize the customs pass issued by the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs as a permit for the temporary import and export of vehicles, without prejudice to any more liberal systems that might have been established to that effect, and grant, to the local institutions subscribing to the appropriate bonding agreement, the authority necessary for valid use of the said document in their respective countries.

5. To request the Permanent Executive Committee to take suitable measures to have the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs complete the studies that it has been making, with the aid of its affiliated agencies, for the extension of insurance coverage on automobile travel within each country so as to include coverage in foreign countries, and to request from the Federation the results of the studies entrusted to it on the application throughout America of the international system of automobile insurance (Green Card).

6. To recommend to the Permanent Executive Committee that it take suitable measures so that the governments of the Central American states that have not yet done so will sign and ratify the Regional Agreement for the Temporary Importation of Road Motor Vehicles and so that the governments of the other American states will give careful consideration to the aforesaid agreement.

XXVII

INTER-AMERICAN RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress
RESOLVES:

To request the Permanent Executive Committee to conduct a study to determine the condition of international railroad transportation of passengers and its effect on tourism.

CHAPTER IV: TRAVEL PLANT

XXVIII

EXPANSION OF HOTEL FACILITIES IN LATIN AMERICA

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress
RESOLVES:

To make the following declaration relative to the problem of the expansion of hotel facilities in Latin America:

1. A prime essential is the obtaining of capital for construction and expansion of hotel and similar enterprises. Private capital, both domestic and foreign, should be attracted into this field, and this will require suitable legislation. A model law, in any country which sincerely desires to establish favorable conditions for attracting private capital, should include the following measures:

a. Designation of the hotel industry as an essential industry from the standpoint of the national interest;

b. National hotel credit to provide long-term loans at low rates of interest;

c. Government guarantee of exchange for repayment of principal, payment of interest, and transfer of profits;

d. Customs exemptions and other measures that may be necessary to facilitate the importation of materials and equipment;

e. The granting of subsidies;

f. Tax reductions and accelerated depreciation for tax purposes; and

g. Admission (with work permits, if necessary) of experts or specialists from other countries for reasonable periods.

2. The interest of wealthy individuals or groups in the various countries could be stimulated by governmental pronouncements welcoming private capital investment in the hotel industry under the friendly climate provided by the legislation outlined above. In this connection it would be helpful to have the Permanent Secretariat prepare a com-

pilation of the laws on this subject that are now in effect in Latin American countries.

3. While emphasis should be placed on private investment, public funds may be required in certain special cases where private capital is not readily available. Joint capital, from a combination of public and private sources, might also be obtained. However, a hotel built by the government should be considered as a "demonstration project" to show the economic possibilities of an enterprise of this kind, and should be administered in any way deemed appropriate by the respective government.

4. The International Finance Corporation is a future possibility for hotel financing, but may not be in operation for some time. The Export-Import Bank of the United States, and probably the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, would be willing to discuss individual cases with interested governments, hotel groups, or national travel-promotion agencies to determine whether justification exists for the bank's assistance.

5. Under certain conditions, individual countries might be aided through surveys of their financing problems and associated economic factors. Such surveys might be undertaken through technical cooperation projects, which would require the services of the best experts available.

6. In all planning for the financing of hotel or motel accommodations, a prior basic requirement will always be the obtaining of efficient operating management.

XXIX

FACILITIES AND INCENTIVES FOR THE HOTEL INDUSTRY

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To express its satisfaction at the helpful action taken by various governments to facilitate the construction and expansion of hotel establishments, especially with respect to the waiving of customs duties on the importation of materials and equipment, the granting of special entrance permits to administrative and technical personnel of other countries, including work permits, where necessary, and the establishment of national credit facilities for the hotel industry.

2. To emphasize to the governments of the American states the importance of maintaining and increasing incentives of this kind.

3. To recommend to the governments of the American states which have not yet done so, that they study the possibility of considering hotel-keeping as an industry, within the framework of their respective laws, so that it will enjoy the facilities and privileges generally conceded to all types of industrial activity.

4. To recommend to government entities, business organizations, and civic groups that they fully cooperate in the promotion of the hotel industry in the Hemisphere, with a view to the development of tourist travel and the economic and social progress of the American countries.

XXX

SURVEY OF THE HOTEL INDUSTRY

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To note with satisfaction that the Permanent Secretariat has distributed a questionnaire for the purpose of determining the number of hotel establishments, standards or criteria used in the classification of hotels, sanitary regulations and supervision, hotels under construction, and problems relative to the construction of hotels.

2. To recommend to the official national travel organizations that have not yet replied to the questionnaire that they do so as soon as possible.

XXXI

MINIMUM SANITATION STANDARDS FOR TOURIST ACCOMMODATIONS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To emphasize the importance of sanitary conditions in general, and particularly of the potable water supply and food handling, in connection with a successful development of tourism.

2. To invite the national public health services of the American states and territories to take action where needed, in this regard.

3. To urge the national official travel organizations and the hotel associations to use their influence in this respect.

4. To request the Organization of American States to invite the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to appoint a technical committee, composed of experts in the field and representatives of the Inter-American Travel Congresses, the latter to be selected by the Permanent Executive Committee, to prepare a set of minimum sanitation standards applicable to tourist accommodations.

5. To authorize the Permanent Executive Com-

mittee to take any further action which it may deem advisable in connection with the proposed minimum sanitation standards and the implementation of said standards.

6. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to circulate as widely as possible the paper entitled "Sanitation Aspects of Travel", prepared for the Congress by the United States Public Health Service.

XXXII

SERVICES DESIRABLE FOR THE BEST UTILIZATION OF THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the governments of the American states that in their highway plans, and particularly those for the Pan American Highway System, they consider the possibility of building access roads to places of interest to tourists and also of setting aside land for use as trailer camps, parking lots, landing fields for private planes, and other similar installations.

2. To recommend to hotel, travel, tourist, and highway associations, and to automobile clubs and other similar institutions, that they cooperate in the establishment, along the highways, of the best possible motels and places of lodging in general, motor service, restaurants, and other facilities for travelers.

3. To recommend to the official national travel organizations and the private travel organizations, that they prepare and distribute highway maps.

XXXIII

SERVICES ALONG THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To recommend to the governments of the American states which are traversed by the Inter-American Highway (estimated to be completed by 1959, at the latest), the adoption of the measures necessary for the provision along that highway of the essential services required by automotive and human traffic. It is especially recommended for the section between Guatemala and Panama, both inclusive, that:

a. Due attention be given to Resolution XXVIII [of this Congress]; and

b. Joint action be taken by the governments of the Central American states and Panama, in collaboration with private enterprise, for the construction of a chain of motels along the highway. In this connection, the following standards should be taken into consideration:

(1) A motel will be needed at maximum intervals of 160 kilometers;

(2) Each motel should have approximately 30 rooms, with bath, and the essential services (restaurant, lobby and club room, hot and cold running water, water conditioner, and heating and cooling equipment);

(3) Each motel should be designed to allow for easy expansion; and

(4) Each motel should have a filling station and other services for automotive vehicles; such services could be established by concessionaires.

XXXIV

CONTROL OF LODGING FACILITIES

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Permanent Secretariat that it gather the information needed to prepare a plan for the uniform control of lodging facilities in the American countries.

XXXV

CLASSIFICATION OF HOTELS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To declare that there is a great need for the establishment of a uniform system for the classification of hotels in the Hemisphere.

2. To request the Permanent Executive Committee to prepare a preliminary plan for the classification of hotels, on the basis of the results of the survey of hotel establishments being made by the Permanent Secretariat. This preliminary plan shall be sent to the official national travel organizations for comment, and, on the basis of those comments, a definitive proposal shall be submitted to the next Inter-American Travel Congress.

XXXVI

SUPPLEMENTARY LODGING FACILITIES

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To recommend to official national travel organizations, national hotel associations, and other

appropriate bodies, that they prepare lists, for distribution to tourists, of duly-inspected rooming houses and private residences that can provide supplementary lodgings in special cases.

XXXVII

BUSINESS RELATIONS BETWEEN HOTELS AND TRAVEL AGENCIES

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to national hotel associations and associations of travel agencies, or to hotelmen and travel agencies themselves, that, in order to achieve more effective business relations between hotels and agencies, they take special note of the "Standards of Business Relationship Developed Jointly and Endorsed by the American Hotel Association and the American Society of Travel Agents, Inc."

2. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee to ask the official national travel organizations for information on similar agreements that may have been concluded in other American countries, and to prepare a study on this subject for presentation to the next Travel Congress.

XXXVIII

HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS: UNIFORMITY OF PROGRAMS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Permanent Secretariat that it compile all available information on hotel training schools now in operation in the American countries, for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of training centers of this kind and attaining uniformity in training programs and methods that are used throughout America.

XXXIX

NATIONAL HOTEL ASSOCIATIONS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to hotelmen that they organize national hotel associations in countries that do not have them and make an effort to have such associations affiliate themselves with the Inter-American Hotel Association.

2. To recommend to the official national travel organizations that they interest hotelmen in the organization of national hotel associations in countries that do not have them.

CHAPTER V: TOURIST-TRAVEL PROMOTION

XL

PRINCIPLES RELATIVE TO PUBLICITY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TOURISM AND FOR THE CREATION OF PUBLIC OPINION FAVORABLE TO THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To take the position that publicity for the promotion of tourism and for the creation of public opinion favorable to the tourist industry should be in conformity with the following principles:

a. The development of domestic travel within each country and the corresponding publicity program should have priority over the development of international travel inasmuch as it will provide a sound foundation and appropriate services for the latter. It is necessary that the domestic publicity campaign be intensive and that it cover all aspects of tourism, so that not only will it stimulate the movement of visitors from one point to another within the same country, but will also have the basic purpose of developing travel consciousness among all sectors of the population, especially among persons holding executive positions in government, industry, business, and all activities connected, directly or indirectly, with tourism.

b. It is desirable that at the same time as, or immediately after, the domestic publicity campaign is launched in a particular country, a publicity campaign be started abroad also.

c. For a tourist publicity campaign to be effective in the markets for which it is intended, it must be formulated on a sound and strictly technical basis.

d. It is essential that the specific decisions on tourist publicity taken by the competent organizations (official, private, or joint) concerned with the promotion of tourism be based on an impartial and purely technical study undertaken by a market research organization of unquestionable responsibility.

e. The determination of the features of the publicity campaign that the competent organizations (official, private, or joint) in each country concerned with the promotion of tourism intend to undertake, and the selection of the agency or agencies to be entrusted therewith, should be based upon

the research referred to in the preceding paragraph.

f. All publicity campaigns for the promotion of tourism should include not only direct advertising in magazines, newspapers, and other publicity media, but also a public relations program, that is, indirect publicity.

g. Every publicity campaign should include a marketing program which would be carried out in cooperation with transportation companies and travel agencies.

h. No matter what the source (official, private, or joint) of the funds may be, it is absolutely necessary that the amount set aside for the budget of the publicity campaign be sufficient for its purpose. It should also be kept in mind that all promotional efforts require energy, a dynamic approach, and a creative, or even bold, imagination.

i. It is to be recommended that, insofar as possible, an effort be made to diversify the sources of revenue from tourism, that an interrelation be established between all the countries of the Hemisphere and other regions of the globe, and that a special effort be made to develop tourism between neighboring countries.

j. For the best interests of all concerned, the publicity campaign decided upon by each country should be placed in the hands of organizations, agents, or firms that best know the market that it is desired to influence and how to handle it, and have the best available technical resources to carry out the work assigned to them.

k. It is a matter of positive and immediate urgency that all the American countries start as soon as possible—or pursue with vigor if they have already started them—publicity campaigns at home and abroad, formulated upon the general bases set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

2. To instruct the Permanent Secretariat to istribute the study entitled "How, by Promoting 'ourist Travel, Latin America Can Attract More)ollars", prepared for this Congress by the Air 'ransport Association of America.

XLI

OOPERATION BETWEEN OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FOR TRAVEL PROMOTION

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress

ESOLVES:

To recommend to the governments of the American states that they take into account the following suggestions concerning cooperation between official organizations and private enterprise for travel promotion:

1. It is necessary that private enterprises in all countries act as agencies for the promotion of tourist travel. The general policy to be pursued should be determined by those concerns directly connected with this activity, that is, by those whose basic occupation or profession is tourism.

2. These promotional agencies of private enterprise should cooperate, in everyday practice, with the official travel organizations of their countries.

3. Tourist-travel promotion organizations should be strengthened, or established if they do not already exist.

4. It is also to be recommended that chambers and associations of chambers of commerce and of industry establish departments or offices for tourist-travel promotion and information.

5. The chambers and associations of chambers of commerce and of industry should aid in the successful development of the tourist-travel movement by having their members comply with principles of professional ethics within business and with the highest standards of quality in their products. They should also organize trade fairs and exhibitions, promote conventions, and publish material of a publicity nature which, while calling attention to the products that they wish to sell, will at the same time include remarks on the pleasures of travel.

Business and industry can give real help to tourism simply by including, without any additional cost, in all their display advertising and in their radio and television programs, slogans or recommendations in favor of travel within each particular country and even of international travel. Finally, business and industry can also cooperate by organizing special sales and offering discounts during the regular seasons, in accordance with the respective tourist calendars.

6. Newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations can play a very important role in the promotion of tourism, both within and outside their countries, if, in addition to paid publicity programs, they will put forth spontaneous efforts to promote tourism, and this will in any event redound directly to their benefit and will aid in spreading throughout the Hemisphere the ideals of brotherhood for which they all stand. These enterprises and their staffs should consider the possibility of maintaining a permanent institutional campaign within their own organizations.

This could, for example, be carried out by including information sections or pages with travel reports; information on history, geography, climate, habits, customs, etc.; and announcements of musical programs and travel lectures. In addition, an effective exchange of information and reports could be carried out between publicity offices within each country and also between different countries. There could also be an exchange of personnel so as to achieve better mutual understanding between the peoples of America.

7. The foreign groups residing in each country could make a notable contribution to the development of tourism and the realization of ideals of brotherhood throughout the Hemisphere by organizing committees for the promotion of tourism within their present clubs or organizations. These committees could be similar to those set up in Mexico by the Comité Norteamericano Pro-México, whose work merits special attention and is worthy of recommendation as an example to be followed in all the other Latin American countries.

XLII

COLLECTIVE PUBLICITY

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

1. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee to prepare plans for collective regional and continental publicity programs, taking into account for such purpose the relevant studies submitted to this Congress for consideration by the various delegations, and consulting the official national travel organizations on the matter.

2. To instruct the Committee to submit these plans, after they have been prepared, to the governments concerned for appropriate action.

XLIII

ECONOMICS AND FINANCING OF TOURIST TRAVEL

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

To request the governments of the American states to consider the following recommendations:

1. No resource, official or private, should be spared in promoting tourist travel. However, the size of a publicity campaign, which should be based on scientific research, should conform to the capacity of the country to provide good facilities for tourists, so that an excessive influx of tourists will not give rise to adverse publicity. When the funds available exceed the level required for the advertising campaign, the surplus funds should be used to meet some of the other requirements of a good tourist-travel program, such as the conservation of natural resources and of historic monuments, the financing of tourist-travel services, the technical training of personnel, etc.

2. Resources for the promotion of tourist travel are obtained from three sources, namely: the direct contribution of governments through the use of public funds; the contribution of private enterprise through funds directly set aside for advertising and the development of their own businesses; and the funds provided jointly by the government and private enterprise.

3. In carrying out the foregoing recommendations, it is advisable that the contribution of private enterprise to joint tourist-travel promotion funds be made through its organizations, whether these be wholly autonomous or participate with official agencies in joint institutions.

4. The contribution of private enterprise to joint funds should be fixed by a system of proportional quotas; the individual advertising and publicity expenditures of private enterprises should be taken into consideration so that excessively large quotas will not be assigned to companies that are already doing a good job of tourist-travel promotion.

With respect to government contributions, it is desirable that, insofar as possible, direct taxes not be levied against travelers and that, if such taxes are absolutely necessary for a given country, the funds obtained from them be used to promote tourist travel.

5. Stress should also be given to the fact that it is preferable for the technical aspects of joint tourist-travel advertising and promotion programs, carried out by private enterprise independently or in cooperation with official organizations, to be directed by qualified technical personnel and by representatives of companies directly connected with the tourist-travel industry.

XLIV

TRAVEL AGENCIES

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress Resolves:

To recommend that the governments of the American states take into account the following points with respect to the promotion of tourist travel:

1. It should be recognized in all the countries that the travel agent has a primary function in the development of the tourist-travel industry and that his rights and obligations should be

recognized not only by all private enterprise entities, but also by the respective governments.

2. All travel agencies should adhere to the ethical and contractual standards accepted by the great national and international associations, even when the time requirement prevents their becoming members of such associations.

3. American travel agencies should organize a national association in each country.

4. The Inter-American Federation of National Associations of Travel Agencies, established under the auspices of the Fourth Inter-American Travel Congress, should be activated and strengthened.

5. All travel agencies should be solvent and responsible. In those countries in which it is necessary for the activities of travel agencies to be subject to a public law or regulation, government intervention should be limited as far as possible to protecting the interests of the users of such services by means of a requirement that adequate bonds be provided to meet each agent's commitments to the public and to travel agents in other countries, and by other pertinent measures.

6. The governments of the countries that do not have a sufficient number of travel agencies should encourage their establishment in accordance with the needs of the respective countries. Transportation companies should not appoint, as national representatives, agencies that have not been properly authorized.

7. The travel agencies, in addition to providing direct services to their customers, should promote tourist travel in general. To contribute to the success of tourist-travel promotion, it is desirable for all natural and juridical persons needing travel services to obtain them through travel agencies, and also to help such agencies by giving them advertising matter to distribute with the material they themselves have prepared.

8. American travel agencies should make a specific and determined effort to develop tourist travel in the Western Hemisphere.

XLV

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO IN 1959

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To state that it would be pleased if the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) accepted the invitation extended to it at Lausanne, Switzerland, to hold its 1959 convention at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

2. To invite the airline and steamship companies operating in the Hemisphere to provide ASTA members with the facilities for the trip to Rio de Janeiro, so that the meeting may be held there and tourist travel in America may thereby be stimulated.

XLVI

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To request the governments of the American states to take into account the following recommendations:

1. All countries should, through governmental and private action, concern themselves with improving all aspects of their national transportation facilities and with stimulating the development of international facilities.

2. Transportation companies should, on their part, try to improve their facilities and extend to the greatest degree possible the scope of their advertising programs.

3. The problem of the cost of transportation between the American countries should be exhaustively studied until practical solutions are found, in order that lower rates may be established which, while enabling the transportation companies to make a profit, will at the same time be an additional inducement to the traveler.

XLVII

HIGHWAY COMMUNICATIONS AND TRAFFIC

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To request the governments of the American states to keep in mind the following recommendations:

1. That publicity campaigns and, particularly, public relations programs be used to encourage the American countries, their governments, and their local communities to develop their interior road networks to the greatest extent possible and to endeavor at all times to provide connections between their interior roads and the international network.

2. That the same means be used to encourage all the American countries to endeavor to maintain their roads—and very particularly those that connect with international highway systems—in perfect condition for use and to provide them throughout their length with adequate facilities and the services necessary for smooth and comfortable travel.

3. That local and general publicity campaigns be developed for the purpose of firmly fixing in

the minds of tourists the idea of motoring over highway circuits within their own countries or including several countries.

4. That the highway be made a special subject of promotional publicity and that an effort be made to establish clubs or associations to promote the use of specific land routes.

XLVIII

LOANS FOR PAVING HIGHWAYS AND AIRPORT RUNWAYS

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To recommend to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and to other sources of credit, the granting of loans to those countries needing them, for the specific purpose of paving the Pan American Highway and other highways important in tourist travel, as well as for the paving of the runways of the principal international and local airports.

XLIX

SOCIAL TRAVEL

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To recommend to the hotel associations and transportation companies that they present to the Permanent Executive Committee, for dissemination throughout the Americas, information on special rates that they might grant to groups of limited-income tourists.

L

CONTESTS ON TOPICS RELATING TO TOURIST TRAVEL

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Permanent Executive Committee to take the necessary steps to obtain, with the cooperation of various entities, funds for the establishment of prizes to be awarded to winners of hemisphere-wide contests on topics relating to tourist travel.

2. To note with satisfaction the information submitted by the delegation of the United States to the Congress, to the effect that steps have already been taken by the Departments of State and Commerce and by certain enterprises in its country to organize the first of such contests in collaboration with the Pan American Union.

LI

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the project for technical cooperation in the field of tourism prepared by the United States Government, through the International Cooperation Administration of the Department of State, be given wide publicity.

2. To express its appreciation to the United States Government for the aforesaid project.

3. To express its keen interest in the results of this experimental project in its expanded form.

LII

TECHNICAL MANUAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTER-AMERICAN TOURIST TRAVEL

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

1. To declare that a technical manual for the development of inter-American tourist travel should be prepared without delay on the basis of the technical documents and reports which the Congress has studied.

2. To request the Permanent Executive Committee to appoint the members of the committee that will be responsible for the preparation of the above-mentioned manual.

LIII

THE COLÓN ARCHIPELAGO, OR GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS: A CENTER OF INTER-AMERICAN AND WORLD TOURIST-TRAVEL INTEREST

The Sixth Inter-American Travel Congress RESOLVES:

To approve a vote concerning the Colón Archipelago, or Galápagos Islands, to:

a. Declare that this Archipelago should be included among the centers of inter-American and world tourist-travel interest;

b. Recommend that an all-around effort, especially with the aid of publicity, be made so that this Archipelago may soon attain the tourist-travel prominence it deserves by virtue of its outstanding natural attractions; and

c. Thank the Government of Ecuador for its willingness to offer these islands as centers of inter-American and world tourist-travel interest.

In addition to the substantive resolutions printed above the Sixth Congress also approved several votes of thanks and appreciation to the various participants in the Congress and the Government and people of Costa Rica.

Inter-American Specialized Organizations

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

FIRST MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The Technical Advisory Council of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, which was established in accordance with Article VII of the Convention on the Institute, held its first meeting in Turrialba, Costa Rica, from March 8 to 11, 1956. The meeting was attended by representatives from 13 of the 14 contracting states of the Institute—Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, the United States, and Venezuela. Mexico, the remaining contracting state, had not yet named a representative to the Council. Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile, although they have not ratified the Convention on the Institute, appointed observers to attend the meeting.

Mr. Armando Samper, Coordinator of Regional Services of the Institute, was appointed Secretary General of the Council, and Mr. Luis Ramiro Beltrán, Information Specialist, was appointed Executive Secretary of the first meeting of the Council.

The agenda[1] for the meeting is printed below.

1. Progress reports on the activities included in the Institute's program:
   a. Organization of the Institute;
   b. Education program;
   c. Scientific exchange service;
   d. Research program and cooperative projects; and
   e. Program of Technical Cooperation
2. Status of the agricultural programs of the American countries in relation to the activities of the Institute
3. Role of the Technical Advisory Council:
   a. Functions of the Council as an advisory body of the Institute;
   b. Encouragement of cooperation between the American countries;
   c. Services to Southern countries of America; and
   d. Place and date of the Second Meeting of the Technical Advisory Council
4. Discussion topics suggested by the delegates:
   a. Education program;
   b. Economic resources;
   c. Research program;
   d. Scientific exchange; and
   e. Programs of technical cooperation
5. Conclusions and recommendations

The Council adopted 11 resolutions, one of the most important being Resolution 1 ("Functions of the Technical Advisory Council"), which reads as follows:

WHEREAS:

Article VII of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences provides for the establishment of a Technical Advisory Council and stipulates that it "shall cooperate with the Director on agricultural matters of a technical nature"; and

It is desirable that there be a direct relationship between the Technical Advisory Council and the Administrative Committee, but the Convention did not consider this point,

The Technical Advisory Council

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend a study of the possibility of a revision of Chapter IV of the Regulations of the Institute by the Board of Directors, in order to stipulate what relationship should exist between the Technical Advisory Council and the Administrative Committee.

2. To present the following draft regulations for the Technical Advisory Council:

ARTICLE I. The Technical Advisory Council, established by Article VII of the Convention which entered into force November 30, 1944, has its seat in Turrialba, Costa Rica.

ARTICLE II. Its purpose is to cooperate with

[1] For the draft agenda of this meeting and other background material, *see* Vol. VII, No. 3, pp. 226–27.

the Director in agricultural matters of a technical nature in developing programs for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

ARTICLE III. The Technical Advisory Council shall be composed of an agricultural expert appointed by each of the contracting states to be its representative on the Council. The members of the Council shall serve for a period of five years at the will of their respective governments, and may be reappointed one or more times.

ARTICLE IV. The Technical Advisory Council shall meet at least once a year, under the chairmanship of the Director of the Institute, at such place as the activities of the Institute may require. The Director may call special meetings of the Council on his own initiative, whenever the best interests of the Institute may require. Notice with respect to the meetings shall be given at least two months in advance and shall state the purpose or purposes of the proposed meeting. A majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V. The functions of the Council are:

a. To cooperate with the Director in the preparation of the work program of the Institute.
b. To review the conclusions of technical conferences in which the Institute participates, and those having interest for the American Continent, in order to arrive at the best means of putting them into practice.
c. To serve as intermediaries between the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and their respective countries, when the Director of the Institute deems it necessary and desirable for the development of the programs.
d. To cooperate with the Director in the preparation of agendas for inter-American agricultural conferences.
e. To estimate, from a technical point of view, the financial requirements for carrying out the programs which it considers should be undertaken by the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

ARTICLE VI. The Permanent Secretariat of the Technical Advisory Council shall be in the charge of a person appointed by the Director of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

Other resolutions approved by the Technical Advisory Council dealt with strengthening and support of postgraduate schools (2 and 3), relations between the Institute and its former students (4), relations with school of agronomy in the Americas and establish ment of a school of agronomy at the Institut (5 and 6), economic resources (7), scientifi research and exchange (8), inter-America cooperation in technical agricultural prob lems (9), the Fifth Inter-American Agri cultural Conference (10), and the Progra of Technical Cooperation (11).

BUDGET FOR 1956–1957.—The Board c Directors of the Inter-American Institute c Agricultural Sciences, at the meeting held January 11, 1956, approved the followin resolutions regarding the Institute's budge for the fiscal year 1956–57:

I

ESTIMATED INCOME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1956–5

The Board of Directors of the Inter-America Institute of Agricultural Sciences

RESOLVES:

1. That the expenditures of the Institute fc the fiscal year 1956–57 shall be financed by th following estimated income:

A. *Quotas of the contracting states*		
Colombia	$15,821.34	
Costa Rica	1,166.29	
Cuba	7,290.35	
Dominican Republic	3,004.99	
Ecuador	4,508.88	
El Salvador	2,697.29	
Guatemala	4,002.68	
Haiti	4,081.25	
Honduras	2,039.63	
Mexico	37,094.15	
Nicaragua	1,530.56	
Panama	1,137.13	
United States	210,471.75	
Venezuela	7,218.09	$302,064.3
B. *Net farm income*		8,500.0
C. *Miscellaneous income from sale of goods and services*		39,411.0
Total income		$349,975.3

2. That all income in excess of $347,030 b placed in the Reserve Fund and only utilized upo

prior authorization issued by the Board of Directors.

II

PRIVATE GRANTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1956–57

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

RESOLVES:

1. That the following private grants shall be used for the specific purposes agreed upon:

Inter-American Cacao Center—		
Surplus from the fiscal year 1955–56	$1,700.00	
Grant from the American Cocoa Research Institute	30,000.00	
Income from "La Lola" farm	35,000.00	$66,700.00
Population Resettlement Project—		
Balance from the fiscal year 1955–56	$3,000.00	
Contribution of the Bolivian Government for 1956–57	8,000.00	
Appropriation from the Program of Technical Cooperation (Project 39, Andean Zone)	1,600.00	
Contribution of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Life	1,600.00	14,200.00
Costa Rican Coffee Bureau		1,350.00
Corporación de Ventas de Salitre y Yodo (Chile)		3,000.00
Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.		1,125.00
The Rockefeller Foundation, RF. 52109, Agricultural Scientific Communications		7,000.00
Esso Research and Engineering Company		3,500.00
Total		$96,875.00

III

BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1956–57

The Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

RESOLVES:

1. To approve for the fiscal year 1956–57 the following budget of expenditures:

Chapter	Amount
1. Administrative Committee	$2,200.00
2. Washington Office	1,800.00
3. Office of the Director	29,415.00
4. Department of Plant Industry	67,569.00
5. Department of Animal Industry	31,529.00
6. Renewable Resources	7,125.00
7. Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Life	38,970.00
8. Library	14,841.00
9. Scientific-communications Service	36,595.00
10. Registrar's Office	10,765.00
11. Fellowships of the American International Association	3,200.00
12. Administrative Services	64,271.00
13. Interest on the debt	6,271.00
14. Debt reduction	32,479.00
Total expenditures	$347,030.00

2. To authorize the Director of the Institute to transfer funds from one chapter to another, with the exception of Chapters 13 and 14, up to 10 per cent of the chapter being reduced, duly informing the Permanent Committee of such transfers.

3. To request the Director to make the necessary adjustments in the items hereby authorized if, in the course of the fiscal year, it should become apparent that the income of the Institute will be less than estimated.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.[2]—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, held June 28, 1956, in Washington, D. C., the Board passed a resolution appointing Ralph Waldo Cummings, of the United States, to a four-year term on the Administrative Committee of the Institute. By the same resolution the Board extended the appointment on the Committee of Adolfo Alarcón M., of Mexico, for another four years.

Dr. Cummings was born in North Carolina on December 13, 1911. He received his

[2] For a summary of the duties of the committee *see* Vol. VII, No. 3, p. 227.

Bachelor of Science degree from North Carolina State College in 1933, and his Doctorate in Philosophy from Ohio State University in 1938. He was Technical Assistant in Pomology at Cornell University in 1936; Associate Soil Chemist at the Experiment Station, North Carolina State College, in 1937; Assistant Professor of Soil Technology at Cornell University from 1937 to 1940 and Associate Professor from 1940 to 1942. Dr. Cummings has been at North Carolina State College since 1942, where he has served, successively, as Professor of Agronomy and Department Head, 1942–44; Department Head, 1945–47; Assistant Director, Experiment Station, 1945–47; and is presently Associate Director. He is also a member of several scientific societies and the author of technical papers on soils, which is his specialty.

The other members of the Administrative Committee are Mr. Robert W. Hodgson, of the United States; Mr. Camilo Cabal Cabal, of Colombia; and Mr. Bruce Masís, of Costa Rica. There remains a vacancy on the Administrative Committee which will be filled by the Board of Directors in due course. The Director of the Institute is a member *ex officio* of the Administrative Committee.

AMMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS.—At its meeting of June 28, 1956, the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences considered a report of the Permanent Committee of the Board on the revision of the Regulations of the Institute.

The committee report stated that a recent change in the accounting procedures of the Institute made it necessary to revise Article 51 in order to facilitate the carrying out of those procedures. The Committee proposed a slight change in Article 51 and the insertion of a new article immediately thereafter.

The Board of Directors passed a resolution approving the amendments to Article 51 and the inclusion of a new Article (52). Article 51, with the amendment in italics, and Article 52, read as follows:

ARTICLE 51. The adoption of the budget by the Board of Directors shall constitute an authorization to the Director to incur obligations and make expenditures for the purposes for which appropriations have been voted, up to the amounts so voted. Allotments made by the Director shall be in writing. Appropriations shall be available only for expenditures in the fiscal year to which the appropriations relate, *except in the instance mentioned in the ensuing article.* Any unexpended balance of appropriations as of June 30 shall revert to the Working Capital Fund.

ARTICLE 52. The Director is authorized to establish a reserve fund for the liquidation of the obligations pending, in the authorized budget items, that have been contracted during the fiscal year, this authorization to be valid only until August 31 of the same year. Any unexpended balance shall also revert to the Working Capital Fund.

As a result of the inclusion of the new article, the Articles previously numbered 52 through 64 are now numbered 53 through 65.

Inter-American Commission of Women

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMISSION.[3]—The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women was held in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, from June 2 to 21, 1956. The Assembly was attended by delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The Assembly was also attended by representatives of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as observers from several public or private national and international organizations.

[3] Summarized from the Final Act of the Assembly, published as No. 55 of the "Conferences and Organizations" Series of the Pan American Union.

The Government of the Dominican Republic named Salvador Iglesias Baehr and María Perdomo Vidal as Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General, respectively. The Assembly, at its inaugural meeting, by acclamation appointed Mrs. María Martínez de Trujillo, First Lady of the Dominican Republic, Honorary President of the Assembly. At the same meeting Miss Minerva Bernardino was appointed President of the Assembly, by acclamation.

The Assembly approved the following resolutions:

I

Women in Public Office

WHEREAS:

The Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of American States, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaim the principle of equality of rights for men and women;

The unceasing labor of the Inter-American Commission of Women has been a major factor in obtaining these rights;

The principle of equality of political rights for men and women has been incorporated in the institutions and laws of almost all the member states of the Organization of American States; and

It is a matter of concern that in practice women do not have the same opportunity as men to participate in the various branches of government, hold public office, or carry out the duties pertaining thereto,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. To urge the governments of the member states to take such steps as are necessary to assure to women equality with men with respect to:
   a. The right to vote and to hold public office; and
   b. The right to be appointed to public office and to carry out the duties pertaining thereto.

2. To urge the governments to name a larger number of women to posts of responsibility, on the national and international level, in the political, juridical, administrative, and diplomatic fields.

II

Inclusion in the 1960 Census of America of Statistical Data on Women's Activities

WHEREAS:

Data on women's participation in public office and private industry in the American countries have not been obtained or tabulated in a form that will enable a comparative study to be made, a study which is necessary to determine and stimulate the progress of women in these fields of activity,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To request the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, after discussing the interests of the Inter-American Commission of Women with its Executive Secretary, to recommend to the Office of Statistics of the Pan American Union and through it to the Inter American Statistical Institute that, when preparing the 1960 Census of America, such data be included as will make uniform and accurate the data on women's activities that it is considered important to know, evaluate, and compare.

III

Participation of Women in the Public Life of Their Respective Countries

WHEREAS:

Close relations have been established between the Inter-American Commission of Women and the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, in accordance with Resolution 48 (IV) B, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Economic and Social Council;

Political rights have been granted to women in almost all the member states of the Organization of American States, in some of them very recently;

It is noted, with particular interest, that the resolution approved by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women at its Tenth Session, held in March 1956, requests the Secretary-General to explore during the current year the possibility of holding regional seminars to assist women who have recently acquired political rights, or do not yet fully exercise them, in developing their understanding of civic responsibility and increasing their participation in the public life of their countries; and

The United Nations Economic and Social Council, in its Twenty-first Session, held during April and May 1956, requested the Secretary-General to

undertake during 1956, if possible, a seminar, preferably on a regional basis, along the lines suggested in the resolution of the Commission on the Status of Women,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. To applaud this proposal of the United Nations and suggest that it would be highly desirable for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to organize in the near future, in cooperation with the Inter-American Commission of Women, a seminar in Latin America to assist women in their participation in the public life of their countries.

2. To invite the governments of the American states to make use of these advisory services.

IV

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP

WHEREAS:

In 20 American republics women now have the right to vote, in the majority of cases with the same status as men;

An understanding of basic problems and administrative procedures is necessary for fulfilling the responsibilities of citizenship; and

Scientifically prepared educational material could be particularly helpful to women who have recently been granted the right to vote,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. To point out that it is important for official and nonofficial agencies of the American states to carry out effective plans for civic education.

2. To request the governments of the American republics to make use of the advisory services in the field of human rights provided by the United Nations at the request of the governments, whereby scholarships and the services of experts are made available to help achieve the political and civic education of women.

3. To ask the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women to request, through the delegates of each country, the collaboration of public and private organizations of the American states in assembling and distributing for display and exhibit the technical material necessary for training women in the exercise of the right of suffrage and in the fulfillment of their citizenship responsibilities.

4. To urge the Secretary General of the Organization of American States to call this resolution to the attention of inter-American agencies concerned with the education and development t communities, so that they may include such tra ing in their plans, work programs, and publi tions.

V

INCLUSION OF TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE WO PLANS OF CULTURAL MISSIONS[4]

WHEREAS:

There is a vital need for the civic training rural women in the American countries where th constitute a high percentage of the populati and

An effective way to achieve this training wo be to include a civic-education program in t work plans of cultural missions or other ru training courses already established or to established in the American countries,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-Americ Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To request the Secretary General of the Orga zation of American States to invite the gove ments of the member states that have not yet dc so to include an intensive civic-training progr in the work plans of the cultural missions or other rural training courses already established to be established in the various countries of t Hemisphere.

VI

INCLUSION OF CIVIC-DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION COURSES IN FUNDAMENTAL AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CURRICULA

WHEREAS:

Through the exercise of their political righ American women exert, and may exert in the f ture, influence on the educational systems of th respective countries,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-America Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To inform the governments of the memb states, through the Secretary General of the C ganization of American States, of the desire this Eleventh Assembly that the states that ha not yet done so include in the fundamental a secondary education curricula practical civ democratic education courses, to disseminate a teach understanding of the principles of respe for the individual on the national level and

[4] A statement of the United States Delegation regard this resolution and resolutions VI, VII, and VIII is prin on p. 260.

ndly relations between the states on the inter-ional level.

VII

INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTIONS

IEREAS:

It is the duty of the American peoples to re-rm their faith in the fundamental human rights l in the equal rights of men and women;

The Inter-American Commission of Women has, ce its creation, worked unceasingly for the ension to the women of America of all their hts;

A large number of American countries have ned the Conventions on the Nationality of omen, the Granting of Civil Rights to Women, d the Granting of Political Rights to Women; d

Some American republics have not yet signed, ified, or adhered to these Conventions,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American mmission of Women

SOLVES:

To request the governments of the American ublics that have not already done so, to sign, ify, or adhere to the Conventions on the Na-nality of Women, the Granting of Civil Rights Women, and the Granting of Political Rights Women.

VIII

CIVIL-LEGISLATION REFORM

HEREAS:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ticle 16, paragraph 3, states that "The family the natural and fundamental group unit of ciety and is entitled to protection by society d the State";

For the progress and welfare of the American ates, it is imperative that the married woman, the cornerstone of the family institution, be otected and honored;

The Inter-American Commission of Women, ring its Fifth (1946), Sixth (1949), Seventh 951), Eighth (1952), and Ninth (1953) Assem-ies, has studied topics relating to the status of omen in civil law and has approved various solutions designed to abolish discriminations ainst them;

The United Nations Commission on the Status Women has made studies on the "Domicile and sidence of Married Women" and "Parental ghts and Duties", as a result of which two reso-tions were approved by the Economic and Social ouncil; and

Injustices still exist under the various legal systems of the American states because of the inequality of rights between spouses with respect to the legal capacity of married women, establishment of domicile by the husband, administration and disposal by the husband of community property, preference for the father in the exercise of parental authority, and loss of parental authority over children born of a previous marriage by women who marry again,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To request, through the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, that the member states which have not already done so study the desirability of amending their civil legislation to incorporate the following points:

a. Abolishment of legal incapacities that affect married women because of their civil status;
b. Establishment of conjugal domicile by agreement between husband and wife and, in the absence of such agreement, the right of women to establish separate domicile;
c. Abolition of legal provisions that consider the husband as administrator of community property;
d. Need for reciprocal authorization of husband and wife for mortgaging or disposing of community property; and
e. Equality of parents in the exercise of parental authority, with appeal to the competent authority in cases of disagreement, and the right of a woman who remarries to retain parental authority over her children by a previous marriage.

IX

REPORT ON THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

WHEREAS:

The Tenth Inter-American Conference recommended to the Inter-American Commission of Women that a report on the civil and political rights of women be prepared for presentation to the Eleventh Inter-American Conference; and

It is important that the report be prepared on the basis of up-to-date information and that it be sufficiently brief and concise to serve as a direct reference document for the delegations to that Conference,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Permanent Secretariat to prepare a report on the progress achieved since the Tenth Inter-American Conference, held in 1954, preferably in the form of comparative tables, with such references to the respective laws or legal instruments in force as are considered necessary and with the dates on which the political rights of women were recognized.

2. To submit the said report to the Thirteenth Assembly of the Commission for consideration, which Assembly shall be held before the next Inter-American Conference. In case it is believed that the time between the Thirteenth Assembly and the Eleventh Inter-American Conference is not long enough, the study of the report shall be included as a special topic at the Twelfth Assembly, as a special exception to the work plan approved in 1953 by the Ninth Assembly, which provides that the subjects to be discussed at each Assembly shall alternate.

X

SERVICES OF A LEGAL EXPERT

WHEREAS:

It is necessary for the success of the activities entrusted to the Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women to have the technical assistance of a legal expert;

The reports that the Commission is to present to the Eleventh Inter-American Conference of Quito, at the request of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, must be prepared immediately; and

Increasingly greater specialization in the work plans of the Inter-American Commission of Women requires greater methodization in the preparation of reports; and the collaboration of a legal expert might contribute the necessary synthesis and objectivity,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To request the Secretary General of the Organization of American States to consider the pressing need for providing the Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women with the services of a legal expert.

XI

EMERGENCY SITUATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN[5]

WHEREAS:

The Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women has reported that reasons of hea prevent her from performing her duties regula

The indefinite time that this situation will prevents the Vice-Chairman from assuming Chairmanship in conformity with Articles 11 15 of the Organic Statute;

In view of this emergency it is the responsibi of the Executive Committee to assume the du of the Chair to ensure its normal operation; an

In accordance with Article 28 of the Statute 77 of the Regulations, it is the responsibility this Assembly to decide the cases not provided in these legal instruments and formulate the r to be followed,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-Ameri Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. That the Executive Committee assume duties of the Chairman for the duration of emergency.

2. That the Chairmanship shall rotate succ sively among the members of the Executive Cc mittee, which shall take the necessary measu to enable the next meeting to be held and duties of the Chairman to be performed regula

The same procedure shall be followed in event that the regular meetings provided for Article 13 of the Regulations are not convoked the Chairman when she is at the seat of the Cc mission.

XII

AMENDMENT OF THE ORGANIC STATUTE

WHEREAS:

To ensure the better operation of the Comm sion, it is necessary to amend its Organic Statu

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-Americ Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To request each delegate to the Commission express her opinion after this Assembly, throu the Permanent Secretariat, on amendments th should be made, so that these may be present to the Twelfth Assembly of the Commission detailed study.

XIII

VOTE OF APPRECIATION TO THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT FOR ITS PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY

WHEREAS:

The Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-Ame can Commission of Women, under the direction the Executive Committee, did exceptionally e

[5] A statement of the Brazilian Delegation regarding this resolution is printed on p. 260.

ent work to enable the Eleventh Assembly to be ld, and the interest and competence of the xecutive Secretary was a particularly important ctor in these activities,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American ommission of Women

ESOLVES:

1. To approve the work of preparation for the leventh Assembly carried out by the Permanent ecretariat.

2. To extend a vote of applause and appreciaon to Dr. Esther Neira de Calvo, Executive ecretary of the Inter-American Commission of omen, and to the staff of the Permanent Secreiat, for their dedication to the work of the ommission and for their outstanding accomplishents as officers of the Commission.

XIV

VOTE OF APPRECIATION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HEREAS:

During the emergency situation that confronted e Inter-American Commission of Women, the xecutive Committee acted with a deep sense of sponsibility; and

The work accomplished by that Committee, mposed of the Delegates of Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, and Honduras, contributed substantially to e success of the Eleventh Assembly,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American ommission of Women

ESOLVES:

To extend a vote of appreciation and encouragent to the Executive Committee for the compent manner in which it dealt with the emergency tuation that confronted the Inter-American ommission of Women, thereby contributing reatly to the holding of the Eleventh Assembly id to its success.

XV

TRANSFER OF BUDGETED FUNDS

HEREAS:

During the fiscal year 1955–56, the Inter-Americn Commission of Women did not use the ,000.00 allocated to it in its budget under "Spel Projects",

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American ommission of Women

ESOLVES:

To request the Secretary General of the Oranization of American States to use his good ofces with the Finance Committee of the Council of the Organization so that it approve the request of this Assembly that the $3,000.00 not used during this fiscal year be included in the budget for the fiscal year 1956–57. The said amount of $3,000.00 should be included under the item of "Special Projects" of the Commission.

XVI

SEAT OF THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY

WHEREAS:

According to item 12 of the Agenda, the seat of the Twelfth Assembly is to be selected;

The Twelfth Assembly will elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission who will hold office for the following term; and

The holding of the Twelfth Assembly at the seat of the Commission in Washington, D. C., will facilitate the work of the Commission,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

1. That the Twelfth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women be held at the seat of the Commission in Washington, D. C.

2. That the Secretary General of the Organization of American States be informed of this resolution and that his cooperation be requested so that the Twelfth Assembly will enjoy the greatest possible success.

XVII

SEAT OF THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY

WHEREAS:

The Government of Cuba has invited the Inter-American Commission of Women to hold its Thirteenth Assembly in Havana;

This invitation deserves the warmest and most cordial approval; and

The valued and continued contribution that the Government of Cuba has been making to the Inter-American Commission of Women is worthy of the most wholehearted recognition and appreciation,

The Eleventh Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

RESOLVES:

To accept with expressions of gratitude the kind invitation of the Government of Cuba to hold the Thirteenth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women in that country.

Included in the Final Act were statements of the Delegations of the United States and Brazil setting forth their position regarding

certain of the resolutions. These statements are printed below.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Delegation of the United States declares that, together with the delegations of its sister American nations, it approves the purposes sought in Resolution V, "Inclusion of Training Programs in the Work Plans of Cultural Missions", and Resolution VI, "Inclusion of Civic-democratic Education Courses in Fundamental and Secondary Education Curricula"; however, it abstains from voting on these resolutions inasmuch as, under the constitutional laws of its country, educational matters are primarily under state rather than federal authority.

The United States Delegation has also abstained from voting on Resolution VII, "Inter-American Conventions", because it feels that treaties are not at the present time the most suitable and effective means of disseminating the ideals of liberty, but that this very desirable objective may best be attained by example and persuasion.

Finally, the United States Delegation has also abstained from voting on Resolution VIII, "Civil-legislation Reform", because, although state laws and legal precedents governing family relations in its country establish a just equality between spouses, statutory law varies from one state to another; and because the Government of the United States believes that questions of family law and marriage are so closely linked to the laws and customs of each country that it is not appropriate to make detailed recommendations on these subjects on the international level.

BRAZIL

The Delegation of Brazil states that it has abstained from voting on Resolution XI, "Emergency Situation of the Inter-American Commission of Women", because reference is made in that resolution to the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, a post that is held at this time by the Delegate of Brazil, and because it prefers not to interfere directly in the solution of this matter, but to leave it to the judgment of the other delegations.

In addition to the above resolutions the Assembly also approved votes of appreciation and thanks to the United Nations, Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo Molina, the Dominican Government, Miss Minerva Bernardino, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, the Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General of the Assembly, women's organizations of the Dominican Republic, the authorities of Santiago and La Vega, and the press, radio, and television of the Dominican Republic.

Pan American Sanitary Organization

TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Pan American Sanitary Organization held its Twenty-eighth Meeting in Washington, D. C., from June 5 to 13, 1956. The Meeting, convoked by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, was attended by representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and the United States. Observers were present from France, the Netherlands, Panama, and the Pan American Union. Dr. Fred L. Soper and Dr. Carlos Luis González, Director and Assistant Director, respectively, of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, also attended.

Dr. Jorge Jiménez Gandica, of Colombia, and Dr. Manuel A. Sánchez Vigil, of Nicaragua, were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively.

The Committee approved the following resolutions:

I

SECRETARY OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee,

CONSIDERING that the Assistant Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau has, since 1 February 1956, provisionally assumed the duties of Secretary General of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau,

RESOLVES:

That the Assistant Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr. Carlos Luis González, perform the duties of Secretary of the Executive Committee during the present meeting.

II

REPATRIATION GRANT OF THE FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL

The Executive Committee,

HAVING EXAMINED the communications exanged between the Director and the former cretary General of the Pan American Sanitary ıreau with reference to the amount paid to the tter as the repatriation grant to which he was titled; and

HAVING STUDIED the resolutions adopted by the irecting Council and the Executive Committee, well as the provisions of the Staff Rules, relating conditions of employment of personnel of the ın American Sanitary Bureau,

ESOLVES:

1. That the decision adopted by the Director th respect to the payment of the repatriation ant to the former Secretary General was made accordance with the present regulations.

2. In view of the special circumstances in which e persons in ungraded posts served during the riod prior to 1951, and the outstanding services rformed by the Secretary General during the ars of his employment, particularly during the itical days of the reorganization of the Bureau, recommend to the Directing Council that it opt the following resolution:

The Directing Council,

HAVING CONSIDERED the recommendation of the Executive Committee with respect to the services of the former Secretary General,

RESOLVES:

To authorize the allocation, from the funds appropriated for 1956, of the sum of $2,000 to be paid to the former Secretary General in recognition of services performed during the eight years of his employment.

III

ROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION FOR THE YEAR 1957

The Executive Committee,

CONSIDERING the action taken by the Twenty-xth Meeting of the Executive Committee, which proved a provisional draft of the Program and ıdget of the Pan American Sanitary Organizaon for the year 1957; and

HAVING STUDIED in detail the provisional draft presented in Official Document No. 12 and havg approved the modifications appearing in Docuent CE28/8,

RESOLVES:

1. To instruct the Director to present to the Ninth Meeting of the Directing Council the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for the year 1957, as prepared by the Executive Committee in cooperation with the Director, together with the Proposed Program and Budget of the World Health Organization for the Region of the Americas for 1958 and the provisional draft of the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for 1958.

2. To recommend that the Directing Council approve the Proposed Program and Budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization for the year 1957 in the sum of $2,400,000, as presented.

IV

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ORGANIZATION

The Executive Committee

RESOLVES:

To include on the agenda of the Ninth Meeting of the Directing Council the topic "Financial Resources of the Pan American Sanitary Organization" and to designate Dr. Félix Hurtado as rapporteur to prepare, on behalf of the Executive Committee, a statement on this topic, to be brought to the attention of the member governments sufficiently in advance of the meeting of the Council.

V

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR FOR 1955

The Executive Committee,

HAVING EXAMINED carefully the Financial Report of the Director for the fiscal year 1 January–31 December 1955, and the Report of the External Auditor on the audit of the accounts of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the fiscal year 1955 (Official Document No. 15); and

CONSIDERING that the points raised by the representatives have been fully clarified,

RESOLVES:

To approve the Financial Report of the Director and the Report of the External Auditor for 1955 and transmit them to the next meeting of the Directing Council.

VI

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE DIRECTING COUNCIL

The Executive Committee,

CONSIDERING that the Directing Council, at its

Eighth Meeting, requested the Director to obtain a legal opinion on the interpretation of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the Directing Council with respect to a quorum and the vote required for the adoption of a resolution;

CONSIDERING that the Directing Council requested the Executive Committee to submit to the Ninth Meeting of the Council recommendations with respect to the interpretation of the above-mentioned articles of the Rules of Procedure; and

HAVING EXAMINED the opinion given by the Director of the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union, as set forth in Document CE28/2, to the effect that:

a. No special number of representatives is needed to constitute a quorum, since a quorum, according to Article 8 of the Rules of Procedure, is not a majority of the members of the Organization, but of the members participating in the Meeting;
b. On the basis of Articles 8 and 10 of the Rules of Procedure, it would appear that the correct interpretation of Article 15 of the Rules is that the two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting does not include those who abstain from voting; and
c. The requirement of a two-thirds vote appears to be limited to the instances mentioned in Articles 15 and 48,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the Directing Council consider the adoption of the following interpretation of the Rules of Procedure that relate to a quorum and to the vote required for the adoption of a resolution:

A resolution shall be considered adopted if it obtains a simple majority vote of the representatives of the members who cast an affirmative or negative vote, or a two-thirds majority in those instances in which a two-thirds majority is required by the Rules of Procedure or by decision of the Council in accordance with Article 6.B of the Constitution. It is not necessary that the number of affirmative and negative votes cast in any particular case be equal to or greater than the number required to establish a quorum.

2. To further recommend that the Council consider the adoption of the following amendments to the Rules of Procedure:

a. Amend Article 8 of the Rules of Procedure to read as follows: "The presence of a majority of representatives of members of the Directing Council shall be required to constitute a quorum for a Meeting of t Council."
b. Insert a new article, 8.A, to read as follo "A majority of the representatives of t members of the Directing Council parti pating in a Meeting shall constitute quorum in a plenary session, provided t the number is not less than ten."
c. In Article 10 substitute the words "t article" for the words "these Rules", the beginning of the second sentence.

VII

UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE FUNDS

The Executive Committee,

HAVING EXAMINED the report and proposals the Director regarding the total available fu of the Bureau as of 31 December 1955, amounti to $123,524, and noting Resolution XIV of t Eighth Meeting of the Directing Council author ing the Director to establish a Building Rese Fund; and

HAVING NOTED the recommendations of t Permanent Subcommittee on Buildings and stallations,

RESOLVES:

1. To concur in the recommendations of t Director to:

a. Transfer to the Building Reserve Fu $100,000 of the available funds from t year 1955; and
b. Transfer the balance of the funds ava able, amounting to $23,524, to a spec account for the purpose of meeting t initial expenses of architectural plans the construction of a new Headquart building.

2. To transmit to the Ninth Meeting of t Directing Council the report of the Director a the comments of the Permanent Subcommittee Buildings and Installations, with the request t the Director's recommendations as outlined in t above paragraphs be approved.

VIII

BUILDING RESERVE FUND

The Executive Committee

RESOLVES:

To recommend that the Directing Coun authorize the Director to utilize as much of t Building Reserve Fund as may be required in t event that additional funds should be necessa for the intensification of the malaria eradicati program.

IX

EMERGENCY REVOLVING FUND

The Executive Committee,

HAVING EXAMINED the report presented by the Director regarding the use of funds from the Emergency Revolving Fund during 1955 and early 1956 (Document CE28/5);

HAVING NOTED that the Fund has been reimbursed for the expenditure made in 1955; and

BEING AWARE that the need for reimbursement of $14,575.82 expended in early 1956 has been called to the attention of the government that received the emergency assistance,

RESOLVES:

To take note of the report of the Director on the use of the Emergency Revolving Fund during 1955 and early 1956.

X

STATUS OF THE COLLECTION OF QUOTA CONTRIBUTIONS

The Executive Committee,

HAVING EXAMINED Document CE28/11 on the status of the collection of quota contributions, presented by the Director pursuant to Article V, Paragraph 5.7, of the Financial Regulations,

RESOLVES:

To take note of the document presented by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau on the status of the collection of quota contributions (Document CE28/11).

XI

MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNING BODIES IN GUATEMALA

The Executive Committee,

HAVING EXAMINED the Director's report on the Ninth Meeting of the Directing Council and the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Meetings of the Executive Committee, which are to be held in Antigua, Guatemala, from 11 to 29 September 1956 (Document CE28/10),

RESOLVES:

To take note of the Director's report on the forthcoming meetings of the governing bodies in Antigua, Guatemala, and to express its concurrence in the preparations for these meetings made thus far.

XII

DRAFT AGENDA OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE DIRECTING COUNCIL

The Executive Committee,

HAVING EXAMINED the provisional draft agenda (Document CD9/1) prepared by the Director for the Ninth Meeting of the Directing Council, which will take place in Antigua, Guatemala, from 16 to 29 September 1956;

CONSIDERING that Article 10.B of the Constitution provides that "the agenda for the meeting of the Council shall be prepared in advance by the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and approved by the Executive Committee", and, pursuant to Article 14.c of the Rules of Procedure of the Council, member governments may propose topics up to 21 days prior to the meeting at which such topics are to be considered; and

CONSIDERING that the Government of Costa Rica has requested the inclusion of one additional topic on the agenda and the Executive Committee has agreed to include two others,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the provisional draft agenda prepared by the Director (Document CD9/1), with the inclusion of the following three topics:

"Sanitary Regulations for Hotels and Restaurants", proposed by the Government of Costa Rica;

"Financial Resources of the Pan American Sanitary Organization" and "The Problem of Leprosy in the Americas", agreed to by the Executive Committee.

2. To request the Director to present to the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee, for consideration, any new topics that are to be included in the draft agenda of the Ninth Meeting of the Directing Council, in accordance with Article 14 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

XIII

FIRST INTER-AMERICAN HOSPITAL CONVENTION

The Executive Committee,

CONSIDERING that the Pan American Medical Confederation has convoked the member associations of that organization for the First Inter-American Hospital Convention, to be held in Havana on 8 and 9 October 1956,

RESOLVES:

1. To declare the usefulness of this Convention and its value for future hospital activities in the Continent.

2. To recommend that the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau or his representative attend the meetings of the Convention.

XIV

INTER-AMERICAN REGULATIONS ON INSCRIPTION, REGISTRATION, AND CIRCULATION OF DRUGS

The Executive Committee,

CONSIDERING the resolution adopted by the Pan American Medical Confederation, as set forth in Document CE28/4, aimed at the achievement of the maximum uniformity of legislation in the American states for the registration of pharmaceutical products;

CONSIDERING the need for clarifying the relationship of any inter-American program regarding the inscription, registration, and distribution of drugs and the activities of the World Health Organization and the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property in this general field; and

CONSIDERING the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of American States concerning the convening of specialized inter-American conferences, as well as the terms of the Agreement between the Organization of American States and the Pan American Sanitary Organization,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve in principle the proposal of the Pan American Medical Confederation designed to achieve the maximum uniformity of legislation in the American states on the registration of drugs.

2. To request the Director of the Bureau to consult the Pan American Union, the World Health Organization, and, as appropriate, the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, with a view to determining the most suitable procedure for the attainment of uniformity in the legislation of those American countries which require the registration of drugs.

3. To request the Director to submit a report to a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

XV

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF REGULAR AND PROJECT PERSONNEL

The Executive Committee,

CONSIDERING that the Directing Council, at its Eighth Meeting, recommended that the Executive Committee give special attention and study to Document CD8/36, "Conditions of Employment of Regular and Project Personnel in the PASO/WHO";

CONSIDERING that the Rapporteur designated by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-seventh Meeting has rendered a report on this subject revealing that variations exist in the conditions of employment of regular and project personnel;

CONSIDERING that the Agreement between the World Health Organization and the Pan American Sanitary Organization provides that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau shall serve as the Regional Office of the WHO for the Western Hemisphere, within the provisions of the Constitution of the World Health Organization;

CONSIDERING that Article 53 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization provides that "the staff of the Regional Office shall be appointed in a manner to be determined by agreement between the Director-General and the Regional Director"; and

RECOGNIZING that the present system of dual allowances creates a situation of inequality between regular and project personnel, a situation that affects their morale to the detriment of the task they are called upon to carry out,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the report submitted by the Rapporteur.

2. To recommend that the project staff as well as the regular staff be retained in their specific functions, their transfer from one function to another being avoided as far as possible until such time as their rights are made uniform.

3. To request the Director to continue his efforts to resolve permanently the situation of dual entitlements for regular staff members.

4. To recommend that the Director take the necessary steps to reach an agreement with the Director-General of the World Health Organization in order to achieve more uniform and favorable conditions of employment for personnel of the two organizations in the Region of the Americas.

XVI

VOTES OF THANKS

The Executive Committee

RESOLVES:

To express its appreciation to:

1. The Secretary of State of the United States of America for his courtesy in making available the facilities of the International Conference Suite for the deliberations of the Committee;

2. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the other health authorities of the United States of America;

3. The staff of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; and

4. All the personnel of the Secretariat, particularly the staff of the précis writing, documents, translating, and interpreting services, for their efficient work, which has contributed to the success of this meeting.

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OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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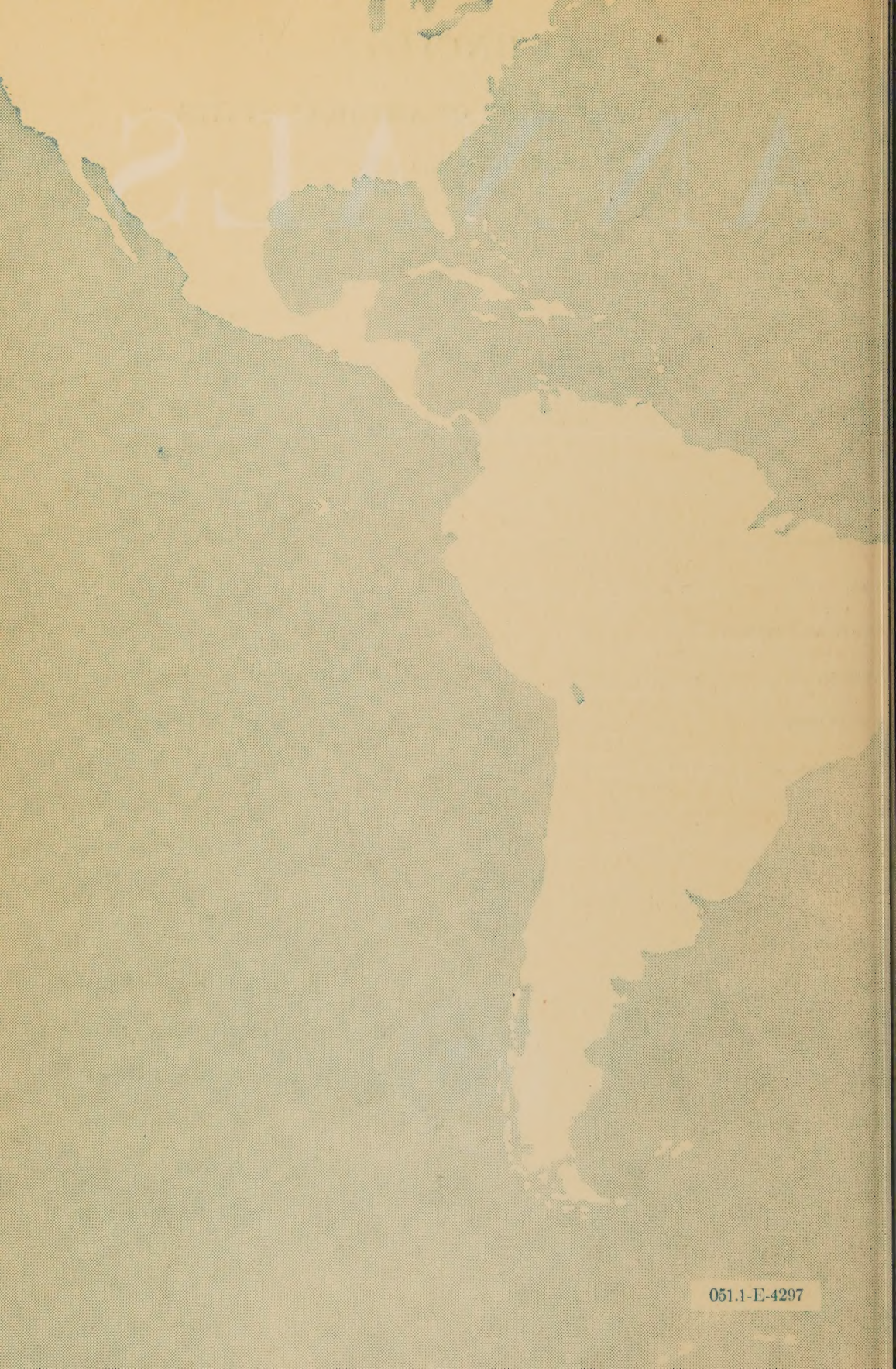

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